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Elements of German Grammar for Review

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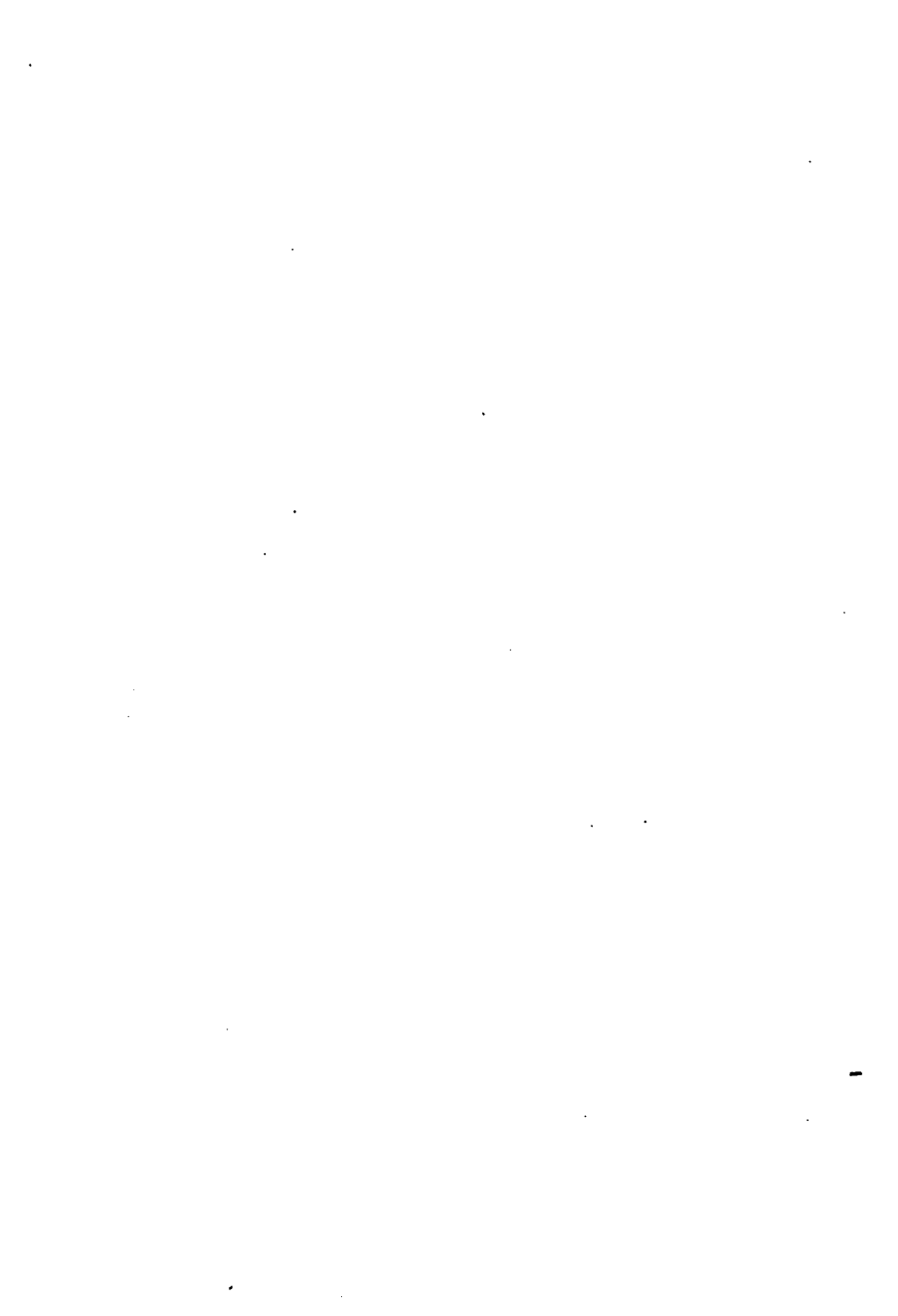


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**ELEMENTS OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR
FOR REVIEW**

BY

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PREFACE

THE present volume is not intended to be a complete German grammar or to replace the many excellent grammars or books for beginners now on the market. Its primary object is to serve as a guide to the student in reviewing the grammar during the second year, to focus his attention upon the essentials, and to impress these firmly upon his mind. Hence all unnecessary details have been omitted, and matter of secondary importance has been put in small type or in the notes. The introductory chapter on definitions of grammatical terms has been inserted in the hope that it may relieve the teacher of German of the time-consuming task of teaching the first elements of English grammar. It is hoped that the questions on the various topics may prove a valuable aid in impressing all important points upon the student's mind. The suggested exercises can and ought to be multiplied and varied by the teacher, to give the student not merely a theoretical but also a practical knowledge of German grammar.

M. H. H.
G. C. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
July, 1916.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
DEFINITIONS OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS	1
The parts of speech	1
Modifications of the parts of speech	4
The sentence	8
THE ARTICLE	10
THE NOUN	12
Gender of nouns	12
Declension	13
Strong declension	14
Weak declension	17
Mixed declension	17
Proper nouns	19
THE ADJECTIVE	19
Weak declension	20
Strong declension	21
Comparison	23
THE NUMERALS	26
THE PRONOUN	28
Personal	28
Possessive	29
Relative	30
Interrogative	32
Demonstrative	33
Indefinite	34

THE VERB	35
Tense auxiliaries <i>haben, sein, werden</i>	38
Weak and irregular weak verbs	43
Strong verbs	46
Compound and reflexive verbs	49
Passive voice	52
Modal auxiliaries	56
Impersonal verbs	58
Use of moods	60
Use of tenses	66
Verbs governing dative	67
PREPOSITIONS	70
CONJUNCTIONS	71
WORD ORDER	72
SUGGESTIONS FOR TRANSLATION	76
SYLLABICATION	80
CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION	81
QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EXERCISES	82

DEFINITIONS OF GRAMMATICAL TERMS

1. Grammar

Grammar is the study of the forms, uses, and structure of language.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

2. Nouns

1. A **Noun** is the name of a person, place, idea, or thing: *man, Berlin, truth, hat.*

2. A **Common Noun** is a name that may be applied to any one of a class of persons, places, things: *man, city, month.*

3. A **Proper Noun** is the name of a particular person, place, or thing: *Lincoln, Boston, May.*

4. A **Collective Noun** is the name of a number of persons or things taken together: *army, herd, class.*

5. An **Abstract Noun** is the name of a quality, action, or state of being: *beauty, reading, life.*

3. Pronouns

1. A **Pronoun** is a word used instead of a noun: *he, you, they, it, who, this.*

2. A **Personal Pronoun** is one that denotes

(a) the speaker (**First Person**, *I, me, we, us*).

(b) the one spoken to. (**Second Person**, *thou, you*).

(c) the person or thing spoken of (**Third Person**, *he, him, she, it, they*).

3. A **Relative Pronoun** is one that refers to some preceding noun or pronoun (its **Antecedent**) and connects clauses: *who, which, what, that*. The book *which* lies on the table is mine.

4. An **Interrogative Pronoun** is one that is used to ask a question: *who, which, what*.

5. A **Demonstrative Pronoun** is one that is used to designate or point out an object definitely: *this, that, these, those*.

6. An **Indefinite Pronoun** is one that designates or refers to an object or person in a more general or indefinite way: *one, many, few, several*, etc.

7. A **Reflexive Pronoun** is one that refers back to the subject: *myself, himself*, etc.

4. Adjectives

1. An **Adjective** is a word used to modify a noun or a pronoun: *old house, this table*. Adjectives are of two kinds: **Descriptive**, *old, white*, and **Limiting**, *this, that*.

2. The term **Limiting Adjectives** includes the following:

- (a) the definite article, *the*;
- (b) the indefinite article, *a* or *an*;
- (c) the demonstrative adjectives, *this, that, these, those*;
- (d) the interrogative adjectives, *which, what*;
- (e) the possessive adjectives, *my, your, his*, etc.;
- (f) the indefinite adjectives, *some, all, much*, etc.;
- (g) the numerals, both cardinals, *one, two, three*, etc., and ordinals, *first, second, third*, etc.

5. Verbs

1. A **Verb** is a word that asserts action, being, or state of being: He *runs*. I *am*. The dog *sleeps*.

2. A **Transitive Verb** is one that in the active voice requires an object: He *writes* a letter.

3. An **Intransitive Verb** is one that does not require an object: I *go*. Birds *fly*.

NOTE. — Some verbs may be used either transitively or intransitively: He *writes* well.

4. A **Regular Verb** is one that forms its imperfect tense and past participle by adding -d or -ed: *praise, praised, praised*.

5. An **Irregular Verb** is one that does not form its imperfect tense and past participle by adding -d or -ed: *see, saw, seen*.

6. An **Auxiliary Verb** is one that is used in the conjugation of other verbs: I *have* seen. We *shall* go.

7. An **Impersonal Verb** is one that is used only in the third person singular, having *it* for a subject: It *rains*. It *thunders*.

6. Adverbs

1. An **Adverb** is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb: She sings *well*. The tree is *very* tall. Don't run *so fast*.

2. **Adverbs of Place** answer the question "where?" — *there, yonder, above*, etc.

3. **Adverbs of Time** answer the question "when?" — *to-day, now, never*, etc.

4. **Adverbs of Manner** answer the question "how?" — *fast, well, badly*, etc.

5. **Adverbs of Degree** answer the question "how much?" or "to what extent?" — *much, little, very*.

7. Conjunctions

1. **Conjunctions** are words used to connect words, phrases, and clauses: The day was cold *and* dreary. The nations pray

for peace *and* work for war. Philosophers are not men of action, *but* of contemplation.

2. A **Coördinating Conjunction** is one that connects elements of equal rank. For illustrations see 7, 1.

3. A **Subordinating Conjunction** is one that connects a dependent clause with an independent clause: We arrived on the mountain top *when* the sun rose.

8. Prepositions

A **Preposition** is a word that introduces a phrase modifier, and shows the relation of its principal word (a noun or pronoun) to the word modified: The Gulf Stream can be traced *along* the shores *of* the United States *by* the blueness *of* the water.

9. Interjections

An **Interjection** is a word used to express strong or sudden feeling: *oh! ah! alas!*

MODIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH

10. **Modifications** of the parts of speech are changes in form to denote changes in meaning and use: *man, men; long, longer; go, went*. These changes are called **Inflection**.

11. Modifications of the Noun

The modifications of the noun and pronoun are **Person, Number, Gender, Case**.

NOTE.— Nouns have no distinct forms to show person, and in English only few have forms to show gender. A noun is usually in the third person, unless it is in apposition with a pronoun of the first or second person.

1. **Person.** A pronoun or noun is in the **First Person** when it denotes the speaker: *I, we*; in the **Second Person** when it denotes the one spoken to: *thou, you*; in the **Third Person** when it denotes the person or thing spoken of: *he, she, it*.

2. **Number.** A noun or pronoun is in the **Singular Number** when it denotes one person or thing: *man, book, I, he*; in the **Plural Number** when it denotes more than one: *men, books, we, they*.

3. **Gender.**

(a) The **Masculine Gender** denotes the male sex:
man, boy, he.

(b) The **Feminine Gender** denotes the female sex:
woman, girl, she.

(c) The **Neuter Gender** denotes want of sex: *house, book, it*.

(d) A noun or pronoun denoting either male or female is said to be of the **Common Gender**:
parent, child, I, we.

4. **Case.** The **Case** of a noun depends on its use in the sentence.

There are three cases in English:

(a) The **Nominative Case**, used in the subject and predicate: *His brother is a soldier*.

(b) The **Possessive Case**, used to denote possession: *Shakespeare's plays are more frequently performed in Germany than in England*.

(c) The **Objective Case**, used as object of a transitive verb or of a preposition: *I met the man at his house*.

NOTE. — In English the noun has special forms to denote case only for the possessive case.

12. Modification of the Adjective

1. **Comparison.** Adjectives and adverbs are compared to show the relative degree of the quality or quantity in the things compared.

2. The **Positive Degree** denotes the simple quality or quantity: *large, much, small*.

3. The **Comparative Degree** denotes a greater or less degree: *larger, more, smaller*.

4. The **Superlative Degree** denotes the greatest or least degree: *largest, most, smallest*.

5. In English adjectives and adverbs are regularly compared by adding to the positive -er or -r to form the comparative, and -est or -st to form the superlative. Adjectives of more than two syllables are usually compared by means of the adverbs *more, most; less, least*.

13. Modifications of the Verb

1. The **Modifications** of the verb are **Person, Number, Tense, Voice, and Mood**. The inflection of the verb to show these modifications is called **Conjugation**.

2. The **Person** and **Number** of a verb correspond to the person and number of its subject.

3. There are six **Tenses**; as follows:

(a) The **Present** tense denotes present time: *I go*;

(b) The **Past** (also called **Imperfect** or **Preterit**) denotes past time: *I went*;

(c) The **Present Perfect** (or simply **Perfect**) denotes action completed in the present time: *I have gone*;

(d) The **Past Perfect** (or **Pluperfect**) denotes action completed in past time: *I had gone*;

(e) The **Future** denotes future time: *I shall go*;

- (f) The **Future Perfect** denotes action completed in future time: *I shall have gone.*

4. **Voice** is that modification of the verb which shows whether the subject names the actor or the thing acted upon.

- (a) The **Active Voice** shows that the subject names the actor: *The boy strikes the dog.*
(b) The **Passive Voice** shows that the subject denotes the thing or person acted upon: *The dog was struck by the boy.*

5. **Mood**, or **Mode**, is that modification of the verb which denotes the manner of asserting or stating the action or being.

- (a) The **Indicative Mood** states the action as a fact: *The earth is round. Is the earth round?*
(b) The **Subjunctive Mood** asserts the action as conditioned, possible, desired, doubted, unreal: *Oh, that the war were over! If he knew more, he would speak less.*

NOTE.— In colloquial English of to-day the subjunctive is almost extinct. In German it is much used.

- (c) The **Imperative Mood** is used to express a command or an entreaty: *Listen to me. Sing for us, please.*

6. The **Infinitive** merely names the action or being. It may be either **Present**, *to sing, to ride*; or **Perfect**, *to have sung, to have ridden*. In either form it may be used substantively or verbally: *To ride* is pleasant. I saw them *ride* home.

7. The **Participle** is a verbal adjective. It may be either Present, Past, or Past Perfect.

- (a) The **Present Participle** denotes the action as going on: *going, singing.*

ELEMENTS OF GERMAN GRAMMAR

The **Pass Participle** denotes the action as completed & not going on.

The **Present Perfect Participle** denotes action being completed at a time previous to that indicated by the predicate. *Erregnet* and *erregt* I resumed my work.

THE SENTENCE

~~A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought.~~

~~It is divided into simple and compound.~~

~~A simple sentence is one that asserts something as a fact.~~

~~A compound sentence is one that asserts a proposition.~~

~~A complex sentence is one that asserts a proposition.~~

~~A sentence is divided into subject and predicate.~~

~~The subject is the part of the sentence which expresses something about the subject.~~

~~The predicate is the part of the sentence which expresses something about the subject.~~

~~The subject and predicate are connected by a copula.~~

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3. Certain intransitive verbs and also certain verbs in the passive require a **Predicate Noun** or **Predicate Adjective** to complete their meaning by defining or describing the subject: He is an old *soldier*. This cat is *black*. Our friend was chosen *chairman*.

17. 1. A **Simple Sentence** is one that expresses one thought and has but one subject and predicate, either of which may, however, be compound: *The weather is fair. Man and beast alike suffered from cold and longed for spring.*

2. A **Compound Sentence** is one that contains two or more statements of the same rank: *The sun is 93,000,000 miles from the earth, but the stars are much more distant.*

3. A **Complex Sentence** is one that contains at least one independent clause (statement) and one or more dependent clauses: *His friends went home when the moon rose.*

4. An **Independent Clause** is one that can stand alone and does not qualify or limit another statement: *His friends went home.*

5. A **Dependent or Subordinate Clause** is one that cannot stand alone; it qualifies or limits some other statement: This is the place *where the deed was done.*

6. Dependent clauses are, according to their use, designated as:

- (a) **Adverbial Clauses**, It was raining *when we arrived*;
- (b) **Adjective Clauses**, I do not recall the day *on which I saw him*;
- (c) **Noun Clauses**, We saw *that night was falling*.

GERMAN GRAMMAR

THE ARTICLE

The Definite Article

18. Declension.

	Singular			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.
Nom.	der	die	das	die
Gen.	des	der	des	der
Dat.	dem	der	dem	den
Acc.	den	die	das	die

19. Contractions. The most common contractions of the definite article with prepositions are the following:

am = an dem	im = in dem
ans = an das	ins = in das
aufs = auf das	vom = von dem
beim = bei dem	zum = zu dem
durchs = durch das	zur = zu der
fürs = für das	

20. Use of the Definite Article. The use of the definite article closely resembles the use of the definite article in English. The following exceptions to this should, however, be noted. In German the article is used:

1. With nouns used in the generic or general sense: *Der Mensch ist sterblich, Man is mortal.*

2. With names of the seasons, months, days of the week, the points of the compass: *der Winter, der Mai, der Montag, der Norden.*

3. With names of streets, proper names preceded by an adjective, and masculine and feminine names of places: *in der Friedrichstraße, das vereinte Deutschland, die Schweiz, Freiburg im Breisgau.*

21. The definite article is often used instead of the possessive adjective. But this is only done when the possessive relation is quite clear: *Er steckte die Hand in die Tasche, He put his hand in his pocket. Der Vater war ihm gestorben, His father had died. Sie verband ihm den Finger, She bandaged his finger.*

The Indefinite Article

22. Declension.

M.	F.	N.	Plural of <i>kein</i> M. F. N.
ein	eine	ein	keine
eines	einer	eines	keiner
einem	einer	einem	keinen
einen	eine	ein	keine

NOTE. — *Ein* has no plural. *Kein*, the negative indefinite article, is declined like *ein* in the singular; in the plural it is declined as shown above.

23. **Use of the Indefinite Article.** The use of the indefinite article closely resembles that of the English indefinite article. However, it is omitted after *als* and *ohne*, and generally also before an unmodified predicate noun denoting a profession, calling, rank, party, or sect: *Als Künstler war er noch unbekannt, As an artist he was still unknown. Er ist Lehrer, und sein Bruder ist Arzt, He is a teacher and his brother is a physician. Er ist Protestant, Sozialdemokrat, He is a Protestant, a Social Democrat. Sie ist eine gute Katholikin, She is a good Catholic. Ein König ohne Königreich, A king without a kingdom.*

THE NOUN

24. It is necessary to know the gender of a noun before one can decline it. In English the natural gender determines the grammatical gender; in German this is not ordinarily the case. There are no absolutely definite rules for determining the gender of a German noun; therefore the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article. The German for boy is not *Knabe*, but *der Knabe*.

25. Rules for the Determination of Gender.**1. The following are Masculine:**

- (a) Nouns ending in *-er* denoting the agent: *der Arbeiter, der Gärtner*.
- (b) Names of days, months, seasons, and points of the compass: *der Montag, der Juni, der Sommer, der Norden*.
- (c) Nouns ending in *-ig, -ich, -ling*: *der König, der Teppich, der Frühling*.

2. The following are Feminine:

- (a) Nouns ending in *-ei, -heit, -in, -keit, -schaft, -ung; -ie, -if, -ion, -ur, -tät*: *die Lehrerin, die Einheit, die Freundschaft, die Musik, die Natur, die Nation, die Qualität*.
- (b) Most nouns ending in *-e* and not masculine by natural gender, nor beginning with *Ge-*: *die Woche, die Größe, die Blume, die Eiche, die Liebe*.

3. The following are Neuter:

- (a) All infinitives used as nouns: *das Lesen, das Singen*.

- (b) Diminutives in *-chen* and *-lein*: das Mädchen, das Fräulein, das Häuschen.
- (c) Collective nouns beginning with *Ge-* and ending in *-e*: das Gebirge, das Getreide, das Gebäude.
- (d) Most nouns in *-nis*, *-sal*, *-fel*, *-tum*: das Gefängnis, das Rätsel, das Christentum; but die Kenntnis, die Trübsal, der Irrtum, der Reichtum.
- (e) Names of cities and most names of countries: das alte Rom, das südliche Frankreich; but die Schweiz, die Türkei.
- (f) Names of minerals: das Eisen, das Blei; but der Stahl.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS

26. There are three noun declensions in German: the **Strong**, the **Weak**, and the **Mixed**.

27. The **Strong Declension** falls into three classes, according to the ending of the nominative plural. **Class I** takes no ending, **Class II** takes *-e*, and **Class III** takes *-er*.

28. The genitive singular of masculine and neuter nouns of the strong declension is formed by adding *-s* or *-es* to the nominative singular.

29. No feminine noun takes an ending in the singular.

30. The dative plural of all nouns ends in *-n*.

31. Weak nouns add *-en* or *-n* to the nominative singular to form all other cases.

32. Mixed nouns are strong in the singular and weak in the plural.

NOTE 1. — The nominative and genitive singular and the nominative plural are called the *principal parts* of a noun.

NOTE 2. — The last member of a compound noun determines its gender and inflection.

33. General Scheme of Noun Declension.

	Strong			Weak	Mixed
	Class I	Class II	Class III		
			Singular		
Nom.	—	—	—	—	—
Gen.	—s	—s or es	—s or es	—en or n	—s or es
Dat.	—	—e	—e	—en or n	—
Acc.	—	—	—	—en or n	—
			Plural		
Nom.	(..)*	(..)e*	—er	—en or n	—en or n
Gen.	(..)	(..)e	—er	—en or n	—en or n
Dat.	(..)n	(..)en	—ern	—en or n	—en or n
Acc.	(..)	(..)e	—er	—en or n	—en or n

34. Strong Declension, Class I.

	Singular		
Nom.	der Garten	die Tochter	das Gebäude
Gen.	des Gartens	der Tochter	des Gebäudes
Dat.	dem Garten	der Tochter	dem Gebäude
Acc.	den Garten	die Tochter	das Gebäude
		Plural	
Nom.	die Gärten	die Töchter	die Gebäude
Gen.	der Gärten	der Töchter	der Gebäude
Dat.	den Gärten	den Töchtern	den Gebäuden
Acc.	die Gärten	die Töchter	die Gebäude

1. The genitive singular of masculine and neuter nouns of this class is formed by adding *-s* (never *-es*) to the nominative singular.

35. Membership. To this class belong:

1. Masculines and neuters in *-el*, *-en*, *-er*. Exceptions: *der Bauer*, *der Better*, which belong to the mixed declension.

* (..) denotes that the umlaut is not used in all of the nouns belonging to this class.

2. The feminines *die Mutter* and *die Tochter*.
3. The diminutives in *-chen* and *-lein*.
4. The neuters beginning with *Ge-* and ending in *-e*, and the masculine *der Käse*.

36. Strong Declension, Class II.

Singular

Nom.	<i>der Stuhl</i>	<i>das Pferd</i>	<i>die Hand</i>	<i>das Geheimnis</i>
Gen.	<i>des Stuhl(e)s</i>	<i>des Pferd(e)s</i>	<i>der Hand</i>	<i>des Geheimnisses</i>
Dat.	<i>dem Stuhl(e)</i>	<i>dem Pferd(e)</i>	<i>der Hand</i>	<i>dem Geheimnis</i>
Acc.	<i>den Stuhl</i>	<i>das Pferd</i>	<i>die Hand</i>	<i>das Geheimnis</i>

Plural

Nom.	<i>die Stühle</i>	<i>die Pferde</i>	<i>die Hände</i>	<i>die Geheimnisse</i>
Gen.	<i>der Stühle</i>	<i>der Pferde</i>	<i>der Hände</i>	<i>der Geheimnisse</i>
Dat.	<i>den Stühlen</i>	<i>den Pferden</i>	<i>den Händen</i>	<i>den Geheimnissen</i>
Acc.	<i>die Stühle</i>	<i>die Pferde</i>	<i>die Hände</i>	<i>die Geheimnisse</i>

1. The *-e* in the genitive singular is optional, except when the noun ends in a sibilant: *der Tisch*, *des Tisches*; *der Fluß*, *des Flusses*. Words of more than one syllable usually take only *-s*. The dative of monosyllables usually has *-e*, especially when the following word begins with a consonant.

2. Nouns ending in *-nis* double the *s* before the case ending: *das Verhältnis*, *die Verhältnisse*.

3. The majority of the masculines and all feminines take umlaut when the vowel permits.

37. Membership. To this class belong:

1. Most monosyllabic masculines.
2. Nouns in *-ich*, *-ig*, *-ling* (all these are masculine), *-funft*, *-nis*, *-sal*.
3. Many monosyllabic neuters and feminines.

4. List of feminine nouns belonging to this class:

die Angst	<i>anxiety</i>	die Kluft	<i>clef</i>	die Nacht	<i>night</i>
die Art	<i>ax</i>	die Kraft	<i>strength</i>	die Naht	<i>seam</i>
die Bank	<i>bench</i>	die Kuh	<i>cow</i>	die Not	<i>need</i>
die Brust	<i>breast</i>	die Kunst	<i>art</i>	die Nuß	<i>nut</i>
die Faust	<i>fi</i>	die Laus	<i>louse</i>	die Sau	<i>sow</i>
die Frucht	<i>fruit</i>	die Luft	<i>air</i>	die Schnur	<i>string</i>
die Gans	<i>goose</i>	die Lust	<i>pleasure</i>	die Stadt	<i>city</i>
die Gruft	<i>vault</i>	die Macht	<i>might</i>	die Wand	<i>wall</i>
die Hand	<i>hand</i>	die Magd	<i>maid</i>	die Wurst	<i>sausage</i>
die Haut	<i>hide, skin</i>	die Maus	<i>mouse</i>	die Zunft	<i>guild</i>

38. Strong Declension, Class III.

Singular

Nom.	das Dorf	der Wald	der Reichtum
Gen.	des Dorfes	des Waldes	des Reichtums
Dat.	dem Dorfe	dem Walde	dem Reichtum
Acc.	das Dorf	den Wald	den Reichtum

Plural

Nom.	die Dörfer	die Wälder	die Reichtümer
Gen.	der Dörfer	der Wälder	der Reichtümer
Dat.	den Dörfern	den Wäldern	den Reichtümern
Acc.	die Dörfer	die Wälder	die Reichtümer

1. In the singular these nouns are declined like those of class II.

2. All nouns of this class take umlaut in the plural, when possible.

39. Membership. To this class belong:

1. Most monosyllabic neuters.
2. All nouns in -tum.
3. A small number of monosyllabic masculines.

NOTE. — No feminine nouns belong to this class.

40. Weak Declension.

				Singular		
Nom.	der Knabe	die Blume	die Lehrerin			
Gen.	des Knaben	der Blume	der Lehrerin			
Dat.	dem Knaben	der Blume	der Lehrerin			
Acc.	den Knaben	die Blume	die Lehrerin			
				Plural		
Nom.	die Knaben	die Blumen	die Lehrerinnen			
Gen.	der Knaben	der Blumen	der Lehrerinnen			
Dat.	den Knaben	den Blumen	den Lehrerinnen			
Acc.	die Knaben	die Blumen	die Lehrerinnen			

1. Masculine nouns add *-en* or *-n* to the nominative singular to form all other cases; feminines add *-en* or *-n* only in the plural. Nouns ending in *-e*, *-el*, *-er* add *-n*, others *-en*. Feminines in *-in* double the *n* before the case ending.

NOTE 1. — No weak noun takes umlaut to form the plural.

NOTE 2. — *Der Herr* takes only *-n* in the singular, but *-en* in the plural: *des Herrn*, *die Herren*.

41. Membership. To this declension belong:

1. All feminines, except those listed under **35**, 2 and **37**.
2. Many masculines that denote living beings, a number of which end in *-e*: *der Burſche*, *der Löwe*, *der Menſch*.
3. A number of masculine nouns of foreign origin accented on the last syllable: *der Student*, *der Soldat*, *der Kandidat*.

NOTE. — This declension contains no neuter nouns.

42. Mixed Declension.

				Singular		
Nom.	der Doktor	das Auge	das Studium			
Gen.	des Doktors	des Auges	des Studiums			
Dat.	dem Doktor	dem Auge	dem Studium			
Acc.	den Doktor	das Auge	das Studium			

			Plural		
Nom.	die Doctoren		die Augen		die Studien
Gen.	der Doctoren		der Augen		der Studien
Dat.	den Doctoren		den Augen		den Studien
Acc.	die Doctoren		die Augen		die Studien

			Singular		
Nom.	der Name (Namen)		das Herz		
Gen.	des Namens		des Herzens		
Dat.	dem Namen		dem Herzen		
Acc.	den Namen		das Herz		

			Plural		
Nom.	die Namen		die Herzen		
Gen.	der Namen		der Herzen		
Dat.	den Namen		den Herzen		
Acc.	die Namen		die Herzen		

1. Nouns of the mixed declension are strong in the singular and weak in the plural.

2. Neuter foreign nouns in *-al*, *-il* form the plural by adding *-ien*, those in *-ium* drop the *-um* before adding *-en*.

3. About ten masculine nouns whose nominative singular may end either in *-e* or *-en* have *-ens* in the genitive singular and *-en* in all other cases.

43. Membership. As no really helpful rules for membership can be given, a partial list of the nouns belonging to this class is given below. The nouns in *-or*, *-ium*, *-al*, *-il*, are not included in the list.

das Auge	<i>eye</i>	der Mast	<i>mast</i>	der Stachel	<i>goad</i>
der Bauer	<i>peasant</i>	der Muskel	<i>muscle</i>	der Strahl	<i>ray</i>
das Bett	<i>bed</i>	der Nachbar	<i>neighbor</i>	der Untertan	<i>subject</i>
der Dorn	<i>thorn</i>	das Ohr	<i>ear</i>	der Vetter	<i>cousin</i>
das Ende	<i>end</i>	der See	<i>lake</i>	der Vorfahr	<i>ancestor</i>
das Hemd	<i>shirt</i>	der Staat	<i>state</i>	der Zins	<i>interest</i>

1. The masculines having *-enſ* in the genitive are:

der Frieden	<i>peace</i>	der Gefallen	<i>favor</i>	der Name	<i>name</i>
der Funken	<i>spark</i>	der Glaube	<i>faith</i>	der Same	<i>seed</i>
der Gedanke	<i>thought</i>	der Haufen	<i>heap</i>	der Wille	<i>will</i>

NOTE. — This class contains no feminine nouns.

44. General Statement Covering Use of Umlaut. Weak and mixed nouns never take umlaut in the plural. Nouns of the third class always take it. In class II monosyllabic masculines usually and feminines always take umlaut. In class I the feminines and about twenty masculines take umlaut.

45. Declension of Proper Names. Proper names form the genitive singular by adding *-ſ* without apostrophe: *Karlſ, Marieſ, Deutſchlandſ*. When preceded by the definite article, they take no ending: *die Werke deſ jungen Schiller*. When preceded by an adjective, the definite article must always be used with proper names.

THE ADJECTIVE

46. There are two kinds of adjectives:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Limiting | { | The definite article, the indefinite article, the possessive, the demonstrative, interrogative, and indefinite adjectives, and the numerals. See 4, 2. |
| 2. Descriptive ; as <i>gut, lang, ſchön</i> . | | |

Declension of Adjectives

47. When we speak of adjective declension or comparison, we refer to descriptive adjectives only. Limiting adjectives have their own declension.

48. Adjectives are *not* inflected when used as predicate

adjectives: Das Buch ist rot, or when used appositively, as „Röslein, Röslein, Röslein rot.“

49. Adjectives *are* inflected when they precede the noun they modify (this noun may be expressed or understood), and when used as nouns: das rote Buch, die gelbe Blume und die weiße, Ein Schwarzer war hier.

50. A qualifying adjective can be inflected either *weak* or *strong*. Whether an adjective should be inflected weak or strong in any given instance depends entirely on what precedes it.

Rule. If a limiting adjective with a “distinctive ending” precedes a descriptive adjective, the latter is inflected weak, otherwise it is inflected strong.

¹ NOTE. — A Distinctive ending is one that shows the gender, number, and case of the following noun. See 53 and 55 note.

51. Weak Declension

		Singular	
Nom.	der lange Bleistift	die alte Feder	das neue Kleid
Gen.	des langen Bleistiftes	der alten Feder	des neuen Kleides
Dat.	dem langen Bleistift	der alten Feder	dem neuen Kleid(e)
Acc.	den langen Bleistift	die alte Feder	das neue Kleid
		Plural	
Nom.	die langen Bleistifte	die alten Federn	die neuen Kleider
Gen.	der langen Bleistifte	der alten Federn	der neuen Kleider
Dat.	den langen Bleistiften	den alten Federn	den neuen Kleidern
Acc.	die langen Bleistifte	die alten Federn	die neuen Kleider

52. Weak Endings.

-e	-e	-e	-en
-en	-en	-en	-en
-en	-en	-en	-en
-en	-e	-e	-en

53. According to rule given in **50**, the weak endings must be used:

- (a) After all forms of *der, dieser, jener, jeder, welcher* (when inflected), *alle, derselbe, derjenige*;
- (b) After *ein, kein*, and all the possessive adjectives (*mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr, Ihr*), except where these have no distinctive ending; viz., in the nominative singular masculine and neuter, and the accusative singular neuter.
- (c) After the nominative and accusative plural of *mancher* and *solcher* (even when inflected) and also after *einige, andere*, and *beide*, the strong forms are preferred; elsewhere the adjectives that follow *einige, andere, beide, mancher, solcher* require weak endings.

54. Strong Declension

	Singular		
Nom.	langer Bleistift	alte Feder	neues Kleid
Gen.	langen (es) Bleistiftes	alter Feder	neuen (es) Kleides
Dat.	langem Bleistift	alter Feder	neuem Kleide
Acc.	langen Bleistift	alte Feder	neues Kleid
	Plural		
Nom.	lange Bleistifte	alte Federn	neue Kleider
Gen.	langer Bleistifte	alter Federn	neuer Kleider
Dat.	langen Bleistiften	alten Federn	neuen Kleidern
Acc.	lange Bleistifte	alte Federn	neue Kleider

55. Strong Endings.

	Singular			Plural
-er	-e	-es		-e
-en (es)	-er	-en (es)		-er
-em	-er	-em		-en
-en	-e	-es		-e

NOTE. — The strong endings of the adjective are those of *biefer* except in the genitive singular of the masculine and neuter, where the weak ending *-en* is generally used when the noun ends in *-s* or *-es*. Thus: *harten Steines*, *alten Hauses*, instead of *hartes Steines* and *altes Hauses*. (This is done to avoid the repetition of the s-sound.)

56. The strong endings are used when the adjective is not preceded by a word with a distinctive ending. See 50, Rule and note, also 53.

57. After the indefinite article *ein* and all words declined like it, adjectives have the following endings:

							Plural of <i>fein</i>	
Nom.	<i>ein</i>	<i>-er</i>	<i>eine</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>ein</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>feine</i>	<i>-en</i>
Gen.	<i>eines</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>einer</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>eines</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>feiner</i>	<i>-en</i>
Dat.	<i>einem</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>einer</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>einem</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>feinen</i>	<i>-en</i>
Acc.	<i>einen</i>	<i>-en</i>	<i>eine</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>ein</i>	<i>-es</i>	<i>feine</i>	<i>-en</i>

NOTE. — As *ein* has no plural the plural of *fein* was substituted in the paradigm. Note that the adjective has the strong ending whenever *ein* has no ending. This is sometimes called the *mixed declension* of the adjective.

58. Two or more adjectives of coördinate rank preceding one noun have the same endings: *mein guter, alter Vater; schöne, rote Rosen*.

59. An adverb or numeral coming between the descriptive adjective and the limiting adjective does not affect the inflection: *die zwei großen Pferde, das schon lange vergessene Wort, ein aus Holz gemachter Tisch*.

Caution. The inflection of the noun does not affect the inflection of the adjective, except as stated in the note to 55.

60. Adjectives and participles when used as nouns are capitalized as nouns, but they retain their adjective inflection. Thus: *ein Alter, der Alte, ein Gelehrter, der Gelehrte, etwas Neues, manches Gute*.

61. When adjectives are used as nouns, the masculine

singular usually refers to men, the feminine singular to women, the plural to either, the neuter singular to objects, the young of animals, and children. Thus: *der Kranke, the sick man; die Kranke, the sick woman; die Kranken, the sick people; das Schöne, the beautiful; das Alte, the old; das Kleine, the little thing, the little one, the baby.*

62. Adjectives derived from proper names are not capitalized in German as they are in English: *das amerikanische Volk, die englische Presse.*

NOTE. — Adjectives in *-er* formed from names of places (*Berliner, Römer*) are indeclinable and are usually capitalized, though at present there is a tendency not to capitalize them.

63. Irregularities of Adjective Declension.

1. Adjectives ending in *-el, -en, -er* usually drop the *e* of the final syllable before an inflectional ending: *edel, ein edler Mann; selten, das felt(e)ne Buch; heiter, ein heit(e)rer Tag.*

2. The adjective *hoch* drops the *c* before endings beginning with a vowel: *der Baum ist hoch, but der hohe Baum.*

3. Before neuter names of places *ganz* and *halb* are not inflected unless preceded by an article: *ganz Deutschland, halb England, but das ganze Deutschland.*

Comparison of Adjectives

64. Adjectives regularly form the comparative by adding *-er*, the superlative by adding *-st* to the positive:

Positive	Comparative	Relative Superlative	Adverbial Superlative
reich	reicher	der (die, das) reichste	am reichsten
tief	tiefer	der tiefste	am tiefsten

65. A few of the more common monosyllabic adjectives have umlaut in the comparative and superlative: *arm, ärmer, der ärmste, am ärmsten.*

1. List of the more common adjectives having umlaut: alt, arg, arm, grob, groß, hart, hoch, jung, kalt, klug, krank, kurz, lang, nah, scharf, schwach, schwarz, stark, warm, and sometimes bang, dumm, rot, fromm, schmal.

NOTE.—*Than* and *as* are rendered in German by *als* and *wie* respectively. Thus: He is taller than I, Er ist größer als ich. He is as tall as his father, Er ist so groß wie sein Vater. That is, *als* is used after a comparative and *wie* after a positive.

66. Adjectives ending in *-e*, *-el*, *-en*, *-er* usually drop the *e* of the last syllable in the comparative but retain it in the superlative. Thus:

weise	weiser	der weiseste
edel	edler	der edelste
selten	selten(er)	der seltenste
heiter	heit(er)er	der heiterste

67. Adjectives ending in *-b*, *-t*, or an *s*-sound (*ß*, *ß*, *sch*, *z*, *tz*) form the superlative by adding *-est*: kurz, kürzer, der kürzeste. This is done to facilitate pronunciation. The present participle and the past participle ending in *-et* are exceptions: die reizendste Aussicht, *the most charming view*; der geachtete Bürger, *the most respected citizen*.

68. In the superlative there are two * forms, the relative and the adverbial superlative.

1. The **Relative Superlative** is the regular superlative, usually preceded by the definite article and is used both attributively and in the predicate: die beste Feder, diese Feder ist die beste.

2. The **Adverbial Superlative** is the superlative with *am*. It is *only* used in the *predicate*, never before a noun (attributively). Thus: Der kleine Knabe ist am fleißigsten, but never, der am fleißigste Knabe.

* There is a third form, the so-called absolute superlative, ein allerliebstes Kind, ein äußerst interessantes Buch.

3. The adverbial superlative may be used instead of the relative superlative in the predicate: Dieser Knabe ist der fleißigste or am fleißigsten.

4. It *must* be used when a thing or person is compared with itself in different times, conditions, or places: Um 6 Uhr war der Sturm am heftigsten, *At 6 o'clock the storm was most violent.* An der Oberfläche war das Wasser am wärmsten, *At the surface the water was warmest.*

69. The rules for the inflection of adjectives apply to the comparative and superlative forms as well as to the positive. The case endings are added to the comparative and the superlative endings. Thus: ein älterer Mann, das kleinste Kind, der jüngere Sohn, ein leurerer Hut.

NOTE. — As an aid in translation it is well to keep in mind that a comparative in form is not always comparative in meaning. Thus, Ein älterer Mann arbeitete im Garten may mean *an older man*, or a *somewhat* or *rather old man was working in the garden.* This is called the absolute use of the comparative. The same is true with regard to the absolute superlative.

70. **Irregular Comparison.** As in English, some adjectives are compared more or less irregularly:

groß	größer	der (die, das) größte	am größten
gut	besser	der beste	am besten
viel	mehr	der meiste	am meisten
hoch	höher	der höchste	am höchsten
nah	näher	der nächste	am nächsten
wenig	{ weniger minder	{ der wenigste der mindeste	{ am wenigsten am mindesten

71. **Periphrastic Comparison.** In certain cases adjectives are compared by means of the adverbs mehr, am meisten instead of the regular endings, as:

1. When the comparison expresses different qualities of the same object rather than different degrees of one quality: Der Alte ist mehr ehrlich als klug.

2. Adjectives that are used only in the predicate, as *angst, feind, leid, schuld*: *Er ist mehr schuld als ich.*

3. Frequently participles: *Der fleißige Bürger wird mehr geachtet als seine Nachbarn, The industrious citizen is more respected than his neighbors.*

72. Descending Comparison. A lower degree is expressed by using the adverbs *weniger, minder, am wenigsten, am mindesten*: *Weniger kluge Leute kommen auch durchs Leben, Less clever people also get through life.*

73. Comparison of Adverbs. Like the positive, so the comparative and the superlative of adjectives may also be used adverbially.

1. When used as adverbs, the positive and the comparative are not inflected: *Der Hund läuft schnell. Das Pferd läuft schneller.*

2. Of the three superlative forms only one, the adverbial superlative, can be used adverbially: *Sie singt am schönsten.*

NOTE. — There is also an absolute superlative of the adverb: *Sie singt aufs schönste.*

NUMERALS

74. Cardinals. The cardinals are:

1 ein(ß)	13 dreizehn	50 fünfzig
2 zwei	14 vierzehn	60 sechzig
3 drei	15 fünfzehn	70 sieb(en)zig
4 vier	16 sechzehn	80 achtzig
5 fünf	17 sieb(en)zehn	90 neunzig
6 sechs	18 achtzehn	100 hundert
7 sieben	19 neunzehn	101 hundert und einß
8 acht	20 zwanzig	121 hundert einundzwanzig
9 neun	21 einundzwanzig	1000 tausend
10 zehn	22 zweiundzwanzig	1,000,000 eine Million
11 elf	30 dreißig	
12 zwölf	40 vierzig	

1. Aside from *hundert* and *tausend*, when these are used as nouns (*das Hundert*, *das Tausend*), only *ein* is ordinarily inflected. When used as an adjective, it is inflected like the indefinite article (22): *Er hatte nur ein Auge*, *He had only one eye*. When used without a noun, it is inflected like an adjective: *Einer ist hier*. *Eines weiß ich*. *Ich habe nur den einen gesehen*.

75. The Ordinals. Up to twenty the ordinals are formed from the cardinals by adding *-t*: *viert*, *zehnt*, *achtzehnt*; from twenty on they are formed by adding *-st*: *zwanzigst*, *einundzwanzigst*, *hundertst*.

Exceptions: *erst*, *dritt*, *siebt* and *siebert*, *acht*.

1. The ordinals are used only after the definite article or some pronominal modifier and are inflected like adjectives. Thus we never have *zweit*, *dritt*, *zwanzigst*, but *der (die das) zweite*, *dritte*, *zwanzigste*, *sein erster Sohn*, *ihr viertes Kind*, *den einundzwanzigsten (21. or 21sten) Januar*.

76. Fractions are formed by means of the suffix *-tel* (*Teil*) as follows: *das Drittel*, *Viertel*, *Achtel*, *Zwanzigtel*, *Hundertstel*. *Half* as adjective is *halb*, as noun *die Hälfte*: *ein halbes Pfund*, *half a pound*, *die Hälfte des Apfels*, *half of the apple*. Also note the forms *anderthalb*, *one and a half*, *dritt(e)halb*, *two and a half*, *viert(e)halb*, etc.

77. The ordinal adverbs *erstens*, *zweitens*, *drittens*, etc. are derived from the ordinals by means of the suffix *-ens*.

1. From the cardinals are derived the adverbs *einmal*, *zweimal*, etc. by means of the suffix *-mal*, and four kinds of adjectives by means of the following suffixes, *-fach*, *-erlei*, *-malig*, *-fältig*:

zweifach, *dreifach*, *zehnfach*; *twofold*, *threefold*, *tenfold*,
zweierlei, *dreierlei*; *two kinds of*, *three kinds of*,
einmalig, *zweimalig*; *das einmalige Erscheinen des Geistes*, *the one (single) appearance of the ghost*;
zweifältig (zweifältig), *twofold*.

THE PRONOUN

Personal Pronouns

78. Declension.

First Person	Second Person	Singular		
		M.	F.	N.
ich	du	er	sie	es
meiner	deiner	seiner	ihrer	seiner
mir	dir	ihm	ihr	ihm
miß	diß	ihñ	sie	eß
Plural				
wir	ihr	sie	(Sie)	
unser	euer	ihrer	(Ihrer)	
unß	euch	ihnen	(Ihnen)	
unß	euch	sie	(Sie)	

79. Pronouns of Address.

Du (sing.) and ihr (plu.) are used in addressing members of one's own family, young children, intimate friends, God, animals, and objects. Sie is used in addressing strangers, acquaintances, and less intimate friends. Sie is always capitalized to distinguish it from sie, *they*. Use the **du-form** in addressing persons whom you know well enough to address by their given name.

Caution. Do not use two different forms of address in the same sentence, or in speaking to one person.

Do not say, e.g., Hier ist **Ihr** Hut. Willst **du** ihn aufsetzen? but: Hier ist dein Hut. Willst du ihn aufsetzen? Just as in English you would not say: *Here is your hat. Wilt thou put it on?*

80. Adverbial Compounds. The forms of the third person, when they refer to inanimate objects, are rarely used

after prepositions governing the dative or the accusative. Compounds of the preposition with the adverb *da* (or *dar* before a vowel) are used instead: *with it* = *damit*, not *mit ihm*; *for them* = *dafür*, not *für sie*.

81. A personal pronoun referring to a preceding noun must agree with its antecedent in number and gender: *Hier ist ein Gut. Wem gehört er? Ich habe meine Feder verloren. Hast du sie gefunden?*

82. Absolute Use of *es*. *Es* is frequently used as the subject of some form of *sein* without regard to the gender or number of the predicate noun following; the verb agrees with the predicate noun. The demonstrative pronouns *dies* and *das* (98) and the interrogative pronoun *welches* (93) are used in the same way: *Es ist eine Rose. Es sind Äpfel. Dies sind meine Eltern. Das waren reiche Leute. Welches sind die besten Bücher?*

Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

83. The possessives are called adjectives when they modify a noun, *mein Buch, ihr Gut*; they are called pronouns when they stand for the noun, *Hier ist mein Buch. Wo ist deines (das deine, das deinige)?*

1. The possessive pronouns
are:

meiner, mine
deiner, yours, thine
seiner, his, its
ihrer, hers
unf(e)rer, ours
eu(e)rer, yours
ihrer, theirs
Ihrer, yours (polite address)

The possessive adjectives
are:

mein, my
dein, your, thy
sein, his, its
ihr, her
unser, our
euer, your
ihr, their
Ihr, your (polite address)

84. Declension of Possessive Pronouns.

M.	Singular		Plural M. F. N.
	F.	N.	
meiner	meine	meines	meine
meines	meiner	meines	meiner
meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
meinen	meine	meines	meine

1. When the possessive pronouns are preceded by the definite article, they are declined like weak adjectives: *der (die, das) meine, deine, etc.* (See 51.)

2. The forms *der (die, das) meinige, deinige, seinige, unfrige, etc.* are also declined like weak adjectives.

85. Possessive adjectives are declined like the negative indefinite article *kein*:

mein	meine	mein	meine
meines	meiner	meines	meiner
meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen
meinen	meine	mein	meine

NOTE 1. — What has been said about the pronouns of address, *du, ihr, Sie, (79)* applies equally to their corresponding possessive pronouns *deiner, eurer, Ihrer*, and adjectives *dein, euer, Ihr*.

NOTE 2. — In the predicate the possessive pronouns need not be inflected when they express ownership: *Das Buch ist mein. Was mein ist, ist auch dein.* They are inflected when they denote identity: *Sein Rat ist auch meiner (der meine, der meinige), His advice is also mine. Diese Ansicht ist auch die ihre, This opinion is also hers. Ihr- (hers, theirs, yours) is always inflected.*

Relative Pronouns

86. The common relatives are *der* and *welcher*. Both refer to persons and things and are practically used interchangeably except that in the genitive the forms of *der* must always be used.

87. Declension.

M.	Singular		Plural		
	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
der	die	das	die		
dessen	deren	dessen	deren		
dem	der	dem	denen		
den	die	das	die		
welcher	welche	welches	welche		
(dessen)	(deren)	(dessen)	(deren)		
welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen		
welchen	welche	welches	welche		

88. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number. The case of a relative, as of any noun or pronoun, depends upon its use: *Der Mann, der (welcher) das getan hat, ist mein Freund.* *Der Bleistift, den (welchen) ich fand, gehört ihm.*

Caution. In English the relative is frequently omitted; in German this *can not* be done. *The book I have is his,* *Das Buch, das (welches) ich habe, ist seines.*

89. Adverbial Compounds. The dative and accusative of a relative which refers to an inanimate object is frequently replaced by a compound of the adverb *wo* (*vor* before a vowel) with the preposition: *Der Stuhl, worauf (instead of auf dem) ich saß; die Feder, womit (mit der) sie schreibt.*

90. *Wer, whoever or he who, and was, whatever or that which,* more commonly used as interrogatives, are also used as relatives. They are sometimes called *compound relatives* because they usually include their antecedent.

1. Declension.

wer	was
wessen	wessen
wem	
wen	was

91. Use of Wer. Wer never has a noun antecedent. It is chiefly used to introduce noun clauses: Wer Geld hat, hat Freunde. Its antecedent is usually implied, but it may be expressed in the form of a demonstrative pronoun: Wer lügt, der stiehlt auch; *He who lies also steals.* The antecedent *must* be expressed when its case is different from that of the relative: Wer einmal lügt, dem glaubt man nicht.

1. Wer refers only to persons, one or more than one, takes its verb in the singular, and is always used in an indefinite sense.

92. Use of Was. Was refers to things; like wer, it also is used in an indefinite sense, but unlike wer it may have an antecedent, though this is always a word expressing some indefinite idea, such as an indefinite pronoun, a neuter adjective, and even a neuter noun; it also refers to an entire clause or idea: Alles, was er sagt, ist wahr. Das ist nicht das Dümteste, was er geschrieben hat, *That isn't the most stupid thing he has written.* Mein Bruder hat ein Haus gekauft, was mir nicht gefällt, *My brother bought a house, which (fact) does not please me.* But: Mein Bruder hat ein Haus gekauft, welches (the house) mir nicht gefällt.

Interrogative Pronouns

93. The interrogatives are wer, was, welcher, was für ein (was für in the plu.). Wer and was are declined like the relatives wer and was. See 90, 1. Welcher is declined like a strong adjective. Wer refers to persons and was to things; they are only used as pronouns. Welcher and was für ein refer to persons and things; they are used as adjectives, though welcher may be used as a pronoun. Wer hat das getan? Was sagten Sie? Welcher ist es? Was für Birnen (pears) sind das? Mit welcher Hand schreibt er?

NOTE. — Für in was für ein does not have the force of a preposition, and ein is inflected as usual. Thus: Was für ein Mann ist er? Was für einem Mann gaben Sie das Geld? Was für einen Mann sahen Sie?

94. **Adverbial Compounds.** Instead of the dative, and less frequently the accusative, after prepositions compounds of the adverb wo (wor) with the preposition are used. Worüber redete er? *About what did he speak?* Wozu sagten Sie das? *Why (wherefore) did you say that?*

Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives

95. The demonstratives are der, dieser, jener, solcher, derselbe, derjenige, solch einer, ein solcher, so einer.

96. Declension.

M.	Singular		Plural	
	F.	N.	M.	F. N.
der	die	das	die	
dessen	deren	dessen	deren, derer	
dem	der	dem	denen	
den	die	das	die	

NOTE. — As an adjective der is declined like the definite article, but its vowel is stressed and long in all the forms except des.

dieser	diese	dieses	diese
dieses	dieser	dieses	dieser
diesem	dieser	diesem	diesen
diesen	diese	dieses	diese

1. Solcher is declined like dieser; when it is preceded by ein or kein, it is inflected like an adjective; when followed by ein, it is not inflected.

2. Derselbe and derjenige have a double inflection. The first part, which is the definite article, is inflected as such, and the second part is inflected like a weak adjective. Derselbe, desselben, demselben, etc.

97. Dieser, *this, the latter*, denotes proximity; jener (*yon*), *that, the former*, denotes remoteness.

NOTE. — Instead of dieses the short form dies occurs very frequently.

98. Absolute Use of Dies and Das. Like es, dies and das are often used as the subject of the verb sein without regard to the gender and number of the following predicate noun, with which the verb agrees. Das sind brave (*well behaved*) Kinder. Dies ist meine Mutter.

Indefinite Pronouns

99. The more common indefinite pronouns are:

1. Man, *one, they, people*: Man sagt, *one says, they say, people say* or *it is said*. Man is used only in the nominative. The other cases are supplied by forms of ein (*eines, einem, einen*).

2. Jemand, *somebody, some one*: Jemand muß es tun, *Some one must do it*.

Niemand, *nobody, no one*: Ich habe niemand gesehen, *I have seen no one*.

Jedermann, *everybody*: Das ist nicht jedermanns Sache, *That is not everybody's affair*.

These have no plural and are invariable, except that they take an s in the genitive.

3. Etwas, *something, some, somewhat* (as adverb): Es ist etwas geschehen, *Something has happened*.

Nichts, *nothing*: Ich habe nichts gesagt, *I said nothing*.

Both are invariable and are frequently used before neuter adjectives used as substantives: etwas Gutes, *something good*, nichts Neues, *nothing new*.

Caution. Do not confuse nicht, *not* (negative) and nichts, *nothing* (indefinite pronoun); nor jener (cognate of *yon*), *that*, and jeder, *each, every*.

THE VERB

100. In structure and use the German verb closely resembles the verb in English. It has the following modifications: two voices, active and passive; six tenses, present, preterit, present perfect, past perfect, future, and future perfect; four moods, indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional; three persons, first, second, and third; two numbers, singular and plural.

NOTE. — It is of the utmost importance that the student have a correct and real concept corresponding to each of the various grammatical terms. See introductory chapter for these general definitions.

101. The **Stem** of a verb is found by dropping the ending **-en** (**n** of *tun*, *sein*, and verbs in *-eln*, *-ern*) of the present infinitive: *leben*, *leb-*; *handeln*, *handel-*.

102. The **Principal Parts** of a verb are the present infinitive, the third person singular of the present, the preterit (past), and the present perfect indicative: *lernen*, *er lernt*, *er lernte*, *er hat gelernt*; *fallen*, *er fällt*, *er fiel*, *er ist gefallen*.

103. 1. A verb is said to be **Weak** if it forms the preterit indicative by adding **-te** to the stem, and the perfect participle by adding **-t**: *loben*, *lobte*, *gelobt*.

2. A verb is said to be **Strong** if it forms the preterit indicative by changing the stem vowel without adding an ending, and its past participle ends in **-en**: *sehen*, *sah*, *gesehen*.

3. An **Irregular Weak** verb has the endings of the weak and the vowel change of the strong verb: *brennen*, *brannte*, *gebrannt*.

104. **Simple and Compound Tenses.** The simple tenses — the present (except present conditional) and the preterit active — are formed without the aid of an auxiliary. The

remaining four are compound tenses and are formed by the aid of auxiliaries. Thus: simple, *ich gehe, ich ging*; compound, *ich bin gegangen, ich werde gehen, etc.*

105. An **Auxiliary** verb is one that is used in the conjugation of other verbs. Auxiliaries are of two kinds, *tense auxiliaries*: *sein, haben, werden*, and *mood auxiliaries*: *dürfen, können, mögen, müssen, sollen, wollen*.

106. Of the tense auxiliaries, *sein* and *haben* are used in the perfect tenses, *werden* is used in the future tenses of the active voice and in all the tenses of the passive.

107. Rule for Use of *sein* and *haben*. **Intransitive verbs denoting change of position or condition take *sein*. All other verbs take *haben*.** Exceptions: *sein, bleiben, gelingen, geschehen*, take *sein*.

NOTE. — Some verbs may take both *sein* and *haben*. Thus: *Wir sind in das neue Haus gezogen* (intransitive), *We moved into the new house*; but *Das Pferd hat den Wagen gezogen* (transitive), *The horse pulled the wagon*.

1. A prefix often radically changes the meaning of a verb, hence the simple verb often has a different auxiliary than the compound. Thus *gehen* takes *sein*, while *begehen, to commit*, takes *haben*; *schlafen* takes *haben*, but *ein-schlafen, to fall asleep*, takes *sein*.

108. 1. The **Present Infinitive** ends in *-en*, except *tun, sein* and verbs in *-eln* and *-ern*. The infinitive may be used either with or without *zu, to*. With separable verbs *zu* comes between the prefix and the verb: *anzufangen*. Used as a noun, the infinitive is always neuter and is inflected like strong nouns of the first class. It has no plural.

2. The **Passive Infinitive** is composed of the perfect participle of the verb and the present infinitive of *werden*: *Es kann nicht von ihm gesagt werden, daß er geizig war, It cannot be said of him that he was stingy*.

3. The **Active Infinitive** frequently is passive in meaning after the verb *sein*: *Der Knabe war nicht zu sehen, The boy was not to be seen.*

4. The **Perfect Infinitive**, as in English, is composed of the past participle of the verb plus the present infinitive of the auxiliary, but the order is reversed: *gelebt (zu) haben, to have lived; gegangen (zu) sein, to have gone.*

109. 1. The **Present Participle** is formed by adding *-d* to the present infinitive: *laufend, handelnd*. Exceptions: *tun, tuend, sein, seiend*, both of which are rare.

NOTE. — In general the present participle is not used as freely in German as in English.

2. When preceded by *zu* the present participle is called *gerundive*, and is used and declined like an attributive adjective: *die zu lernenden Aufgaben, the lessons to be learned*. Note that it is passive in meaning.

3. When used as adjectives or nouns, participles, both present and perfect, are declined like adjectives. Compare 54 ff.

110. 1. The **Past (or Perfect) Participle** is formed by prefixing *ge-* and adding *-t* to the stem: *leb(en), gelebt*. Verbal stems in *-d* or *-t* add *-et* instead of *-t*, for the sake of euphony.

2. The past participle of strong verbs also begins with *ge-*; it ends in *-en* or *-n*: *singen, gesungen; tun, getan*.

3. Verbs beginning with an unaccented syllable do not take *ge-* in the perfect participle. Such verbs are: those beginning with the inseparable prefixes, *be, ent (emp), er, ge, ver, zer*; verbs in *-ieren* and *-eien*: *erzählen, erzählt; studieren, studiert; prophezeien, prophezeit*.

4. In the case of separable verbs the augment *ge-* comes between the prefix and the verb: *angefommen*.

111. Conjugation of haben.

Principal parts: haben, er hat, er hatte, er hat gehabt.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
	Present
ich habe	ich habe
du hast	du habest
er (fie, es) hat	er (fie, es) habe
wir haben	wir haben
ihr habt	ihr habet
sie (Sie) haben	sie (Sie) haben
	Preterit or Imperfect
ich hatte	hätte
du hattest	hättest
er hatte	hätte
wir hatten	hätten
ihr hättet	hättet
sie hatten	hätten
	Present Perfect
ich habe gehabt	habe gehabt
du hast gehabt	habest gehabt
er hat gehabt	habe gehabt
wir haben gehabt	haben gehabt
ihr habt gehabt	habet gehabt
sie haben gehabt	haben gehabt
	Past Perfect
ich hatte gehabt	hätte gehabt
du hattest gehabt	hättest gehabt
er hatte gehabt	hätte gehabt
wir hatten gehabt	hätten gehabt
ihr hättet gehabt	hättet gehabt
sie hatten gehabt	hätten gehabt

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Future

ich werde haben
 du wirst haben
 er wird haben

werde haben
 werdest haben
 werde haben

wir werden haben
 ihr werdet haben
 sie werden haben

werden haben
 werdet haben
 werden haben

NOTE. — The subjunctive forms are placed opposite the indicative to impress upon the student the formal differences between the two modes. It must be borne in mind that the tenses do not correspond in meaning. Thus, the preterit subjunctive denotes present time and the present perfect and past perfect both denote past time.

Future Perfect

ich werde gehabt haben
 du wirst gehabt haben
 er wird gehabt haben

werde gehabt haben
 werdest gehabt haben
 werde gehabt haben

wir werden gehabt haben
 ihr werdet gehabt haben
 sie werden gehabt haben

werden gehabt haben
 werdet gehabt haben
 werden gehabt haben

CONDITIONAL

Present

ich würde haben
 du würdest haben
 er würde haben

wir würden haben
 ihr würdet haben
 sie würden haben

Perfect

würde gehabt haben
 würdest gehabt haben
 würde gehabt haben

würden gehabt haben
 würdet gehabt haben
 würden gehabt haben

IMPERATIVE

habe (du)

habt (ihr)

haben Sie

Present Participle

habend

Perfect Infinitive

gehabt (zu) haben

112. For the formation of the compound tenses the following formulas should be kept in mind.

1. Present Perfect = present of the auxiliary (*sein* or *haben*) plus the past participle of the verb.

2. Past Perfect = preterit of auxiliary plus the past participle of the verb.

3. Future = present of *werden* plus the present infinitive of the verb.

4. Future Perfect = present of *werden* plus the perfect infinitive of the verb.

5. Present Conditional = preterit subjunctive of *werden* plus the present infinitive of the verb.

6. Perfect Conditional = preterit subjunctive of *werden* plus the perfect infinitive of the verb.

NOTE. — For the subjunctives use the subjunctive forms of the auxiliary.

113. Conjugation of *sein*.

Principal parts: *sein, er ist, er war, er ist gewesen.*

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
	Present	
<i>ich bin</i>		<i>ich sei</i>
<i>du bist</i>		<i>du seiest (seiest)</i>
<i>er ist</i>		<i>er sei</i>
<i>wir sind</i>		<i>wir seien</i>
<i>ihr seid</i>		<i>ihr seiet</i>
<i>sie sind</i>		<i>sie seien</i>
	Preterit	
<i>ich war</i>		<i>ich wäre</i>
<i>du warst</i>		<i>du wärest</i>
<i>er war</i>		<i>er wäre</i>
<i>wir waren</i>		<i>wir wären</i>
<i>ihr wart (wäret)</i>		<i>ihr wäret</i>
<i>sie waren</i>		<i>sie wären</i>

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present Perfect

ich bin gewesen
 du bist gewesen
 er ist gewesen

ich sei gewesen
 du seiest gewesen
 er sei gewesen

wir sind gewesen
 ihr seid gewesen
 sie sind gewesen

wir seien gewesen
 ihr seiet gewesen
 sie seien gewesen

Past Perfect

ich war gewesen
 du warst gewesen
 er war gewesen

ich wäre gewesen
 du wärest gewesen
 er wäre gewesen

wir waren gewesen
 ihr wart gewesen
 sie waren gewesen

wir wären gewesen
 ihr wäret gewesen
 sie wären gewesen

Future

ich werde sein
 du wirst sein
 er wird sein

ich werde sein
 du werdest sein
 er werde sein

wir werden sein
 ihr werdet sein
 sie werden sein

wir werden sein
 ihr werdet sein
 sie werden sein

Future Perfect

ich werde gewesen sein
 du wirst gewesen sein
 er wird gewesen sein

ich werde gewesen sein
 du werdest gewesen sein
 er werde gewesen sein

wir werden gewesen sein
 ihr werdet gewesen sein
 sie werden gewesen sein

wir werden gewesen sein
 ihr werdet gewesen sein
 sie werden gewesen sein

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
Present		Perfect	
ich würde sein		ich würde gewesen sein	
du würdest sein		du würdest gewesen sein	
er würde sein		er würde gewesen sein	
wir würden sein		wir würden gewesen sein	
ihr würdet sein		ihr würdet gewesen sein	
sie würden sein		sie würden gewesen sein	
CONDITIONAL			
IMPERATIVE			
sei	seid	seien	Sie
Present Participle		Perfect Infinitive	
seiend		gewesen sein	

114. Conjugation of werden.

Principal parts: werden, er wird, er wurde (or ward), er ist geworden.

		Present	
ich werde		ich werde	
du wirst		du werdest	
er wird		er werde	
wir werden		wir werden	
ihr werdet		ihr werdet	
sie werden		sie werden	
Preterit			
ich wurde or ward		ich würde	
du wurdest or wardst		du würdest	
er wurde or ward		er würde	
wir wurden		wir würden	
ihr wurdet		ihr würdet	
sie wurden		sie würden	
Present Perfect			
ich bin geworden, etc.		ich sei geworden, etc.	

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
	Past Perfect	
ich war geworden, etc.		ich wäre geworden, etc.
	Future	
ich werde werden, etc.		ich werde werden, etc.
	Future Perfect	
ich werde geworden sein, etc.		ich werde geworden sein, etc.
	CONDITIONAL	
Present		Perfect
ich würde werden, etc.		ich würde geworden sein, etc.
	IMPERATIVE	
werde	werdet	werden Sie
Present Participle		Perfect Infinitive
werdend		geworden sein

Weak Verbs

115. Conjugation of loben.

Principal parts: loben, er lobt, er lobte, er hat gelobt.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE and SUBJUNCTIVE
	Present	Preterit
ich lobe	ich lobe	ich lobte
du lobst	du lobest	du lobtest
er lobt	er lobe	er lobte
wir loben	wir loben	wir lobten
ihr lobt	ihr lobet	ihr lobtet
sie loben	sie loben	sie lobten

NOTE. — In the preterit the indicative and subjunctive of all weak verbs are identical. In the present subjunctive only those forms that differ from the corresponding indicative forms are used, and of these three only the third singular is at all common.

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
		Present Perfect	
ich habe gelobt, etc.		ich habe gelobt, etc.	
		Past Perfect	
ich hatte gelobt, etc.		ich hätte gelobt, etc.	
		Future	
ich werde loben, etc.		ich werde loben, etc.	
		Future Perfect	
ich werde gelobt haben, etc.		ich werde gelobt haben, etc.	
CONDITIONAL			
Present		Perfect	
ich würde loben, etc.		ich würde gelobt haben, etc.	
IMPERATIVE			
lobe	lobt (lobet)	loben Sie	
Present Participle		Perfect Infinitive	
lobend		gelobt haben	

116. Conjugation of wandern.

Principal parts: wandern, er wandert, er wanderte, er ist gewandert.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE and SUBJUNCTIVE
Present		Preterit
ich wand(e)re	ich wand(e)re	ich wanderte
du wanderst	du wand(e)rest	du wandertest
er wandert	er wand(e)re	er wanderte
mir wandern	mir wand(e)ren	mir wanderten
ihr wandert	ihr wand(e)ret	ihr wandertet
sie wandern	sie wand(e)ren	sie wanderten

NOTE. — Verbs ending in *-eln*, *-ern* usually drop the *e* of their final syllable before a suffix beginning with *e* but retain it elsewhere.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
	Present Perfect
ich bin gewandert, etc.	ich sei gewandert, etc.
	Past Perfect
ich war gewandert, etc.	ich wäre gewandert, etc.
	Future
ich werde wandern, etc.	ich werde wandern, etc.
	Future Perfect
ich werde gewandert sein, etc.	ich werde gewandert sein, etc.
	CONDITIONAL
Present	Perfect
ich würde wandern, etc.	ich würde gewandert sein, etc.
	IMPERATIVE
wand(e)re	wandert wandern Sie
Present Participle	Perfect Infinitive
wandernd	gewandert sein

117. Connecting Vowel.

1. Verbs whose stem ends in *b* or *t*, or *m* or *n* preceded by a single consonant other than *l*, *r*, *m*, and *n*, take the connecting vowel *e* before *-ft* and *-t*. Thus: *du arbeitest*, *er arbeitet*, *ihr arbeitet*, *ich arbeitete*, *gearbeitet*; *du redest*, *er redet*, etc.; *du rechnest*, *du atmest*, *du zeichnest*.

2. Verbs whose stem ends in a sibilant (*ß*, *ff*, *ß*, *sch*, *ß*, *r*, *ß*) take *e* before *-ft*: *du tanzest*, *du reiseft*, *du wünschest*. In colloquial German, however, the contracted forms are more common: *du tanzt*, *du wünschft*.

118. The **Imperative Mood** has only three forms: the second person singular, *lobe* (*du*), the second person plural, *lobt* (*ihr*), and the polite, or conventional, which is third person plural in form, but second person singular or plural

in meaning, loben Sie. In the first two, the so-called familiar or **du-form**, the subject *du*, *ihr*, is rarely expressed (and then for emphasis), as in English; in the polite form the subject *must* always be expressed and capitalized. For the use of these forms compare 79.

119. Irregular Weak Verbs.

Infinitive	Present	Preterit	Present Perfect	Preterit SUBJUNCTIVE
brennen	er brennt	er brannte	er hat gebrannt	er brennte
bringen	bringt	brachte	hat gebracht	brächte
denken	denkt	dachte	hat gedacht	dächte
* dünken	dünkt	deuchte	hat gedeucht	deuchte
kennen	kennt	kannnte	hat gekannt	kennte
nennen	nennt	nannte	hat genannt	nennte
rennen	rennt	rannte	hat gerannt	rennte
* senden	sendet	sandte	hat gesandt	sendete
* wenden	wendet	wandte	hat gewandt	wendete

Strong Verbs

120. Conjugation of schlagen.

Principal parts: schlagen, er schlägt, schlug, er hat geschlagen.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
Present		Preterit	
ich schlage	ich schlage	ich schlug	ich schlüge
du schlägst	du schlägest	du schlugst	du schlügest
er schlägt	er schlage	er schlug	er schlüge
wir schlagen	wir schlagen	wir schlugen	wir schlügen
ihr schlagt	ihr schlaget	ihr schlugt	ihr schlüget
sie schlagen	sie schlagen	sie schlugen	sie schlügen

Present Perfect

ich habe geschlagen, etc.

ich habe geschlagen, etc.

* Dünken, senden, and wenden also have the regular weak forms.

Past Perfect

ich hatte geschlagen, etc.

ich hätte geschlagen, etc.

Future

ich werde schlagen, etc.

ich werde schlagen, etc.

Future Perfect

ich werde geschlagen haben, etc.

ich werde geschlagen haben, etc.

CONDITIONAL

Present

ich würde schlagen, etc.

Perfect

ich würde geschlagen haben, etc.

IMPERATIVE

schlage

schlagt

schlagen Sie

Present Participle

schlagend

Perfect Infinitive

geschlagen haben

121. Vowel Change in the Present Indicative and Imperative. In the second and third person singular of the present indicative and the second singular imperative many strong verbs have a vowel change. Note the following:

ich fahre

ich spreche

ich nehme

ich sehe

ich gehe

du fährst

du sprichst

du nimmst

du siehst

du gehst

er fährt

er spricht

er nimmt

er sieht

er geht

wir fahren

wir sprechen

wir nehmen

wir sehen

wir gehen

ihr fahrt

ihr sprecht

ihr nehmt

ihr seht

ihr geht

sie fahren

sie sprechen

sie nehmen

sie sehen

sie gehen

IMPERATIVE

fahre

sprich

nimm

sieh(e)

gehe

1. *Strong* verbs having *a* for a stem vowel change this to *ä* in the second and third singular of the present indicative, but are regular in the imperative. *Laufen, saufen, stoßen*

also belong here. *Schaffen* (also weak) and *schallen* are exceptions.

2. The following seven verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* change to *ie*: *befehlen*, *empfehlen*, *geschehen*, *lesen*, *scheren* (also weak: *ich schere*, *du scherst*, *er schert*), *sehen*, *stehlen*. *Gebären*, *gebierst*, *gebirt*, also belongs here. These verbs also have the change in the imperative (*geschehen* has no imperative).

3. The following seven verbs having long *e* for a stem vowel do not change: *bewegen*, *gehen*, *genesen*, *heben*, *pflegen*, *stehen*, *weben*.

4. The following three verbs whose stem vowel is long *e* change this to short *i*: *geben*, *nehmen*, *treten*. These also have the change in the imperative.

5. All strong verbs whose stem vowel is short *e* change this to short *i*. These also have the change in the imperative.

NOTE. — All the verbs changing from *e* to *i*, *ie*, also have the change in the imperative and drop the final *e* in the imperative.

Stem Vowel	2d and 3d Sing. Indicative	2d Sing. Imperative
a	ä	a
ē	ie, ĩ, ē	ie, ĩ, ē
ě	ĩ	ĩ

NOTE. — The vowel of a verb is short when it is followed by two or more consonants, unless the first of these is *h*.

122. Connecting Vowel.

1. Strong verbs whose stem ends in *b* or *t*, take the connecting vowel *e* before *-ft* and *-t*, except in the forms having a vowel change in the present. Note the following forms:

laden	du lädft	er lädt	but ihr ladet
braten	du brätft	er brät	ihr bratet
halten	du hältft	er hält	ihr haltet
gelten	du giltft	er gilt	ihr geltet
finden	du findest	er findet	ihr findet

2. Strong verbs whose stem ends in a sibilant (s-sound) may take *e* before *-ft*, but usually do not. Compare **117, 2**. Examples: *ich esse, du isst (isstest), er isst; ich heiÙe, du heiÙst (heißtest), er heiÙst*.

123. The preterit (imperfect) subjunctive of strong verbs is formed from the preterit indicative by mutating the stem vowel and adding the subjunctive endings: *-e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en*, which are alike for the present and the preterit.

NOTE. — As an aid in determining whether a verb is weak or strong it might be well for the student to remember that of the verbs having umlaut in the stem vowel all but nine are weak, and these are mostly quite rare.

Compound Verbs

124. Inseparable Verbs. Verbs having the prefixes *be, ent* (*emp* before *f*), *er, ge, ver, zer* are inseparable. They are conjugated like their corresponding simple verbs, except that they do not take the augment *ge-* in the past participle, because the prefix is unaccented (**110, 3**). As the prefix sometimes changes an intransitive verb to a transitive, the compound verbs do not always have the same auxiliary as the simple verbs.

1. Synopsis of *erfinden*, 1st sing. ind. act.: *ich erfinde, ich erfand, ich habe erfunden, ich hatte erfunden, ich werde erfinden, ich werde erfunden haben*.

125. Separable Verbs. Verbs having prefixes other than those enumerated above are separable in their simple tenses (present, preterit).

1. The separable prefixes are very numerous; they consist of prepositions, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns: *anfangen, fortfahren, loskaufen, teilnehmen*.

2. The separable prefix always bears the main accent: *auf'stehen, an'fangen*.

3. When separated, these prefixes come at the end of the clause: Ich fing heute morgen an.

4. In transposed word order they are not separated: Ich war schon müde, als ich die Arbeit anfing.

5. The ge- of the past participle and the zu of the infinitive are placed between the prefix and the verb: angekommen, anzufangen.

6. Synopsis of anfangen, 3d sing. ind. act.: er fängt an, er fing an, er hat angefangen, er hatte angefangen, er wird anfangen, er wird angefangen haben.

IMPERATIVE

fange an	fangt an	fangen Sie an
Present Participle		Perfect Infinitive
anfangend		angefangen haben

NOTE. — The following prefixes are usually separable if the verb is used in its literal, concrete sense; inseparable, usually, if used figuratively: durch, über, um, unter, wieder. Thus: Der Fährmann setzte uns über, *The ferryman ferried us across.* Der Schüler übersetzte seine Aufgabe, *The pupil translated his lesson.*

Unter, miß, wider, voll are more often inseparable than separable.

126. Reflexive Verbs. A reflexive verb is one whose subject and object refer to the same person or thing. The object is always a pronoun, personal for the first and second person and sich for the third. While practically all reflexives have their object in the accusative, a few take their object in the dative and a few in the genitive case: Ich schäme mich, ich schmeichle mir, ich spotte meiner.

127. Reflexive verbs are conjugated like other verbs. The pronoun object, however, needs some attention. The following paradigms will illustrate its use.

I. Conjugation of sich freuen.

Principal parts: sich freuen, er freut sich, er freute sich, er hat sich gefreut.

INDICATIVE

ich freue mich
 du freust dich
 er freut sich

wir freuen uns
 ihr freut euch
 sie freuen sich

ich freute mich, etc.

Present Perfect

ich habe mich gefreut, etc.

ich hatte mich gefreut, etc.

ich werde mich freuen, etc.

ich werde mich gefreut haben,
 etc.

Present

ich würde mich freuen, etc.

freue dich

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

ich freue mich
 du freuest dich
 er freue sich

wir freuen uns
 ihr freuet euch
 sie freuen sich

ich freute mich, etc.

ich habe mich gefreut, etc.

ich hätte mich gefreut, etc.

ich werde mich freuen, etc.

ich werde mich gefreut haben,
 etc.

Perfect

ich würde mich gefreut haben,
 etc.

freuen Sie sich

IMPERATIVE

freut euch

2. Conjugation of *sich schmeicheln* in the present.

INDICATIVE

ich schmeichle mir
 du schmeichelst dir
 er schmeichelt sich

SUBJUNCTIVE

ich schmeichle mir
 du schmeichlest dir
 er schmeichle sich

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
wir schmeicheln uns	wir schmeichlen uns
ihr schmeichelt euch	ihr schmeichlet euch
sie schmeicheln sich	sie schmeichlen sich

NOTE 1. — All reflexive verbs take *haben*.

NOTE 2. — Reflexive verbs have no passive, but they are frequently used instead of the passive. Hence many reflexives must be translated by means of the passive.

Passive

128. A verb in the active voice represents its subject as acting: Ich *schlage*. A verb in the passive represents its subject as receiving or suffering the action: Ich *werde geschlagen*.

129. As a rule only transitive verbs can be used in the passive. In German, however, some intransitive verbs denoting action may have an impersonal passive. Compare **136**.

130. There are two passives in German, the **Real** (or **Actional**) **Passive** and the **Apparent** (Quasi or **Perfective**) **Passive**.

131. The **Real Passive** expresses an action going on at the time indicated by the verb. It is formed by combining the past participle of the verb with the various forms of *werden*: ich *werde gelobt*, ich *wurde gelobt*, ich *bin gelobt worden*, etc.

NOTE. — In the perfect tenses of the passive the past participle of *werden* drops the augment *ge*: *worden* not *geworden*.

132. The **Apparent Passive** does not denote an action, but rather a state resulting from an action already completed. It is formed by combining the past participle of the verb with the various forms of *sein*: das Buch *ist gedruckt* (*printed*), das Buch *war gedruckt*, das Buch *ist gedruckt gewesen*, etc.

NOTE. — In the apparent passive the participle may be looked upon as a predicate adjective after the verb *sein*. Thus in *das Buch ist gedruckt*, *gedruckt* has about the same force as in *das gedruckte Buch*.

1. The meaning of the auxiliaries *werden*, *to become*, and *sein*, *to be*, gives the best clue to the distinction between the real and the apparent passive.

NOTE. — As a further aid in determining whether to use the real or the apparent passive the student should remember that the apparent passive is not used when an agent is expressed. But this rule cannot be reversed, that is, it is not correct to say that whenever no agent is expressed, the apparent passive is used.

133. The agent is usually expressed in the dative after the preposition *von*: *Der Hund wurde von einem Knaben geschlagen.*

Caution. Never translate the English preposition *by* as used in expressing the agent with the passive with the German preposition *bei*, but with *von*.

134. Conjugation of *prüfen*, *to examine*. Real Passive.

Principal parts: *geprüft werden*, *er wird geprüft*, *er wurde geprüft*, *er ist geprüft worden*.

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
	Present
ich werde geprüft	ich werde geprüft
du wirst geprüft	du werdest geprüft
er wird geprüft	er werde geprüft
mir werden geprüft	mir werden geprüft
ihr werdet geprüft	ihr werdet geprüft
sie werden geprüft	sie werden geprüft
	Preterit
ich wurde geprüft, etc.	ich würde geprüft, etc.
	Present Perfect
ich bin geprüft worden, etc.	ich sei geprüft worden, etc.
	Past Perfect
ich war geprüft worden, etc.	ich wäre geprüft worden, etc.

Future

ich werde geprüft werden, etc. ich werde geprüft werden, etc.

Future Perfect

ich werde geprüft worden sein, ich werde geprüft worden sein,
etc. etc.

CONDITIONAL

Present

ich würde geprüft werden, etc.

Perfect

ich würde geprüft worden sein,
etc.

135. Conjugation of *fangen*, to catch or capture. Apparent Passive.

Principal parts: gefangen sein, er ist gefangen, er war gefangen, er ist gefangen gewesen.

INDICATIVE

ich bin gefangen, etc.

ich war gefangen, etc.

ich bin gefangen gewesen, etc.

ich war gefangen gewesen, etc.

ich werde gefangen sein, etc.

ich werde gefangen gewesen sein,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

ich sei gefangen, etc.

Preterit

ich wäre gefangen, etc.

Present Perfect

ich sei gefangen gewesen, etc.

Past Perfect

ich wäre gefangen gewesen, etc.

Future

ich werde gefangen sein, etc.

Future Perfect

ich werde gefangen gewesen sein,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Present

ich würde gefangen sein, etc.

Perfect

ich würde gefangen gewesen sein,
etc.

136. Impersonal Passive. Intransitive verbs denoting action may have a passive in the third singular with *es* as subject. *Es wurde in diesem Hause viel getanzt, There was much dancing in this house. Es wurde monatelang gekämpft, They fought for months. Es* is omitted unless it comes at the beginning of the sentence or clause. Thus: *An dieser Stelle wurde lange gekämpft, On this spot they fought for a long time. Hier wird oft gesungen, Here they frequently sing. In den Zeitungen wird viel gelogen, Newspapers print many lies.*

1. Verbs having their object in the dative or the genitive also may have an impersonal passive: *Ihm wurde geholfen, He was helped. Es wird ihm geholfen werden, He will be helped. Ihr wird von jedermann geschmeichelt, She is being flattered by every one. Oft wurde seiner gedacht, He was often thought of.*

Note that in all these the dative or genitive object of the active is retained in the passive.

137. Substitutes for the Passive. The passive is less frequently used in German than in English. The more common substitutes for the passive are:

1. The active with *man* as the subject: *Man sagt, daß sie nicht zu Hause war, It is said that she was not at home. Man nimmt an, er habe es gesagt, It is supposed that he said it.*

2. The reflexive, especially with *lassen*, but also alone: *Das läßt sich einrichten, That can be arranged. Es läßt sich machen, It can be done. Die Verheißung wird sich erfüllen, The promise will be fulfilled.*

3. The active infinitive with *sein* and *lassen* frequently has passive force, denoting either possibility or necessity. *Das ist nicht auszuhalten, This is not to be endured. Die Aufgabe ist zu lernen, The lesson is to be learned. Er ließ ein Haus bauen, He had a house built. Was ist zu tun? What is to be done?*

The Modal Auxiliaries

138. The modal auxiliaries *dürfen*, *können*, *mögen*, *müssen*, *sollen*, *wollen*, are thus designated because, like their English equivalents, they are used to change the mode or manner of expression. Thus the idea *ich gehe* is modified by using the modals with it: *Ich darf gehen*, *I am permitted to go*; *ich kann gehen*, *I can go*; *ich muß gehen*, *I must go*, etc.

Their principal parts with the preterit subjunctive are:

dürfen	er darf	er durfte	er hat gedurft	er dürfte
können	er kann	er konnte	er hat gekonnt	er könnte
mögen	er mag	er mochte	er hat gemocht	er möchte
müssen	er muß	er mußte	er hat gemußt	er müßte
sollen	er soll	er sollte	er hat gesollt	er sollte
wollen	er will	er wollte	er hat gewollt	er wollte

NOTE. — All but *sollen* and *wollen* have umlaut in the present infinitive. This umlaut is retained in the present and preterit subjunctive and in the plural of the present indicative, but not in the preterit indicative nor in the past participle.

139. Conjugation. In the singular of the present indicative all but *sollen* have a vowel change, and the endings of all are those of the preterit of strong verbs. Thus:

Present Indicative

ich darf	kann	mag	muß	soll	will
du darfst	kannst	magst	mußt	sollst	willst
er darf	kann	mag	muß	soll	will
wir dürfen	können	mögen	müssen	sollen	wollen
ihr dürft	könnt	mögt	müßt	sollt	wollt
sie dürfen	können	mögen	müssen	sollen	wollen

1. The remaining forms of these verbs are like those of the weak verbs, except that only *wollen* has the imperative forms. These are: *wolle*, *woll(e)t*, *wollen Sie*.

2. Wissen (wußte, gewußt) is also conjugated like the modal verbs: ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß, wir wissen, etc. But as it does not take a dependent infinitive, what is said under 140 does not apply to it.

140. With Dependent Infinitives. The modal verbs are nearly always used with a dependent infinitive without zu. Whenever this is the case, their perfect tenses are not formed by means of the weak past participle, geburft, gefonnt, etc., but the so-called strong participle, which is like the present infinitive, is used:

INDICATIVE	
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
ich habe gehen können, etc.	ich hatte gehen können, etc.
Future	Future Perfect
ich werde gehen können, etc.	ich werde haben gehen können, etc.
CONDITIONAL	
Present	Perfect
ich würde gehen können, etc.	ich würde haben gehen können, etc.

NOTE. — The so-called *double infinitive* always comes last, even in a dependent clause. Compare 185.

141. A number of other verbs which take a dependent infinitive without zu may have the same construction in their perfect tenses. These are: heißen, helfen, hören, lassen, sehen; and less frequently, lernen, lehren, fühlen, finden, and machen. Er hieß mich schweigen, *He bade me be silent.* Er hat mich schweigen heißen, *He has commanded me to be silent.* Ich habe ihnen bauen helfen, *I helped them build.* Wir haben ihn reden hören, *We heard him speak.* Er hat sofort den Arzt holen lassen, *He at once sent for the physician.*

142. The more common meanings of the modal verbs are the following: **Dürfen**, *may* (be permitted, allowed): *Sie dürfen gehen, You may go*; when used with a negative, *must*: *Das darfst du nicht tun, You must not do that*.

Können, *can* (be able): *Er kann nicht kommen, He cannot come*; *may* (permission and possibility): *Sie können gehen, You may go*; *Das kann sein, That may be*; more idiomatic, *to know*: *Er kann Deutsch; Ich kann das Gedicht*.

Mögen, *may* (permission and possibility): *Sie mögen nachkommen, You may follow*; *Das mag wahr sein, That may be true*; *to like*: *Ich mag das nicht, I do not like that*.

Müssen, *must* (compulsion and prohibition): *Wir müssen eilen, We must hurry*; *Das mußt du wirklich nicht tun, You really must not do that*; more idiomatic: *Es mußte so kommen, It was destined (fated) to be*.

Sollen, *shall* (obligation): *Du sollst nicht stehlen, Thou shalt not steal*; idiomatic (decree of fate or hearsay): *Es hat nicht sein sollen, It was destined not to be*; *Er soll reich sein, He is said to be rich*.

Wollen, *will* (want to): *Ich will es tun, I am willing to do it*; *Er will nicht gehen, He does not want to go*; idiomatic (pretense): *Er will es gehört haben, He claims to have heard it*.

Caution. Do not use *sollen* and *wollen* for *shall* and *will* as future auxiliaries.

143. Impersonal Verbs. Certain verbs are used only in the third person singular with the impersonal *es* as subject. They do not offer any special difficulty in their conjugation, and in general correspond to English impersonal verbs: *Es regnet, schneit, donnert, etc., it rains, snows, thunders, etc.*

1. Certain other impersonal verbs, however, do not correspond to English impersonals and offer considerable diffi-

culty. These are verbs or idioms denoting states of the body or mind:

Es friert mich or Mich friert('s), *I am freezing.*

Es hungert mich or Mich hungert('s), *I am hungry.*

Es dürstet ihn or Ihn dürstet('s), *He is thirsty.*

Es schwindelt mir or Mir schwindelt('s), *I am dizzy.*

Es träumte mir or Mir träumte (es), *I dreamt.*

Es fehlt or mangelt uns nichts or Uns fehlt (mangelt) nichts,
We lack nothing.

Es geht mir gut or Mir geht es gut, *I am faring well.*

Es tut mir leid or Mir tut's leid, *I am sorry.*

Note that in all of these sentences the subject in English is in German in the accusative or dative case. In the first five sentences the *es* may be omitted if it does not introduce the sentence, in the sixth it must be omitted, but in the other two it is never omitted.

144. Use of *es* gibt and *es* ist or *es* sind. Note these sentences:

Es gibt Löwen in Afrika, *There are lions in Africa.*

Es sind zwei Löwen in diesem Käfig, *There are two lions in this cage.*

Es gibt viel Wein dies Jahr, *There is (will be) much wine this year.*

Es ist kein Tropfen Wein in dem Faß, *There isn't a drop of wine in the barrel.*

1. *Es* gibt is used in broad general statements, *es* ist (sind), in referring to specific persons or things located as to time or place. Sometimes either may be used: *Es* gibt (ist) nichts Neues unter der Sonne, *There is nothing new under the sun.*

NOTE. — The noun after *es* gibt is in the accusative case, being the direct object of *geben*, a transitive verb. In *es* ist, *es* sind, *es* is merely an introductory word; the noun that follows is the subject and the verb agrees with it.

Use of the Moods

145. Indicative. The indicative is the mood of the real, the actual. It is used in assertions or statements of fact, positive or negative or interrogative.

146. Imperative. The imperative mood is used, just as in English, in giving commands, orders, directions, etc.

1. Substitutes for the imperative.

(a) The present infinitive: Umsteigen! *Change cars.*

(b) The past participle: Aufgepaßt! *Attention.*

(c) As in English, adverbs (verbal prefixes): Sinauß!
Out (out with you, get out).

NOTE. — In giving a harsh command any of these forms would be preferred to the ordinary imperative forms.

(d) In the first and the third person, the subjunctive is used. Compare 149.

147. Subjunctive. The subjunctive is almost never used to express a fact. It expresses ideas, desire, unreality, possibility, concession, purpose, personal impression, etc., and is principally used in indirect statements.

Caution. Remember that the tenses of the subjunctive do not correspond in meaning to those of the indicative. Compare 158, 2 and 3.

148. The Optative Subjunctive. This use of the subjunctive is very much like the English.

1. The present subjunctive: Lang lebe der König! *Long live the king!* Dein Reich komme! *Thy kingdom come!* Gott tröste ihn! *God comfort him!* Das Glück sei dir hold! *May fortune smile on you!*

2. The preterit subjunctive is used in wishes referring to

present or future time whenever a sense of unreality enters in: Wenn er nur hier wäre! *If he were only here (but he is not)!* Ach, daß es Frühling wäre! *Oh that it were spring!*

3. The past perfect subjunctive is used when a wish refers to past time. Here the sense of unreality is always present: Wenn er mich nur nicht gehört hätte! *If he had only not heard me!* Wäre es jenen Morgen nur nicht so kalt gewesen! *Had it only not been so cold that morning!*

Note the inversion of order in the last sentence, both German and English. This is always the case when the conjunction *if* (*wenn*) is omitted.

149. The Imperative Subjunctive. The German language, as the English, has real imperative forms only in the second person. (The polite form — 3d plural — is second person in meaning.) The English quasi-imperative of the first and third person expressed by *let* with the infinitive may in German be expressed in two ways: (a) like the English, with *lassen*: Laß (laßt) uns gehen, *Let us go.* Laß ihn kommen, *Let him come.* (b) By the present subjunctive: Gehen wir, *Let us go.* Er komme, *Let him come.* Man höre auf mich, *Let them listen to me.* Gestehe ich's nur, *Let me confess.*

NOTE. — The order in the first person is inverted to distinguish these forms from the corresponding indicative forms, in the third singular it may be either normal or inverted, in the third plural the imperative subjunctive is avoided.

150. The Conditional Subjunctive. 1. In German, as in English, a condition looked upon as real is expressed by the indicative: Wenn es regnet, gehen wir nach der Stadt, *If it rains, we are going to town.* Wenn die Sonne scheint, spielen die Kinder im Freien, *If the sun shines, the children play outdoors.*

2. If the condition is considered unreal (possible or con-

trary to fact), the preterit subjunctive is used, just as in English:

- (a) possible condition: Wenn er käme, ginge ich nach Hause, *If he would come, I should go home.*
 (b) Contrary to fact condition: Wenn er hier wäre, so bliebe ich nicht, *If he were here (but he is not), I should not stay.*

3. An unreal condition in past time is expressed by the past perfect subjunctive: Wenn es kalt gewesen wäre, hätte ich meinen Rock angezogen, *If it had been cold, I should have put on my coat.* Wären die Schüler fleißig gewesen, so wären sie gelobt worden, *If the pupils had been diligent, they would have been praised.*

Note that *only* the *preterit* and the *past perfect* subjunctive may be used in these conditional sentences. The present and perfect are never used in conditional sentences.

151. A conditional sentence always consists of two clauses, the condition (if-clause) and the conclusion (result clause). The condition is often merely implied, but can readily be supplied from the conclusion or the context.

152. **Tense Scheme for Unreal Conditions.** Unreal conditions are either in the present (future) or in past time.

	If-Clause	Result Clause
Present time	Preterit Subjunctive	{ Preterit Subjunctive Present Conditional
Past time	Past Perfect Subjunctive	{ Past Perfect Subjunctive Perfect Conditional

153. As in English so in German the conjunction *if* (*wenn*) of a conditional clause is often omitted. When this is the case, the order is inverted: *Hätte ich ihn gesehen* (*Wenn ich ihn gesehen hätte*), *so könnte ich ihn beschreiben*, *Had I seen him* (*If I had seen him*), *I could describe him.*

NOTE. — In English this inversion is limited to *had*, *were*, *could*, and *should*.

1. Note that the order in the if-clause is transposed if the conjunction *wenn* is not omitted. In the result clause the order is normal (or inverted) if it comes before, inverted if it comes after the if-clause. *Wir würden nach Hause gehen, wenn es nicht regnete. Wenn es nicht regnete, so würden wir nach Hause gehen.*

NOTE. — When the if-clause follows, the conjunction is not omitted.

154. In the conclusion (result clause) of an unreal condition (150, 1, 2, 3) the preterit subjunctive may always be replaced by the present conditional, the past perfect subjunctive by the perfect conditional: *Wenn ich noch jung wäre, so würde ich das nicht tun, If I were still young, I would (should) not do that. Wenn es geregnet hätte, so würde es auf der Straße nicht so trocken sein, If it had rained, it would not be so dry on the street.*

155. **The Potential Subjunctive.** The preterit subjunctive (past perfect for past time) is used to denote possibility, probability, or personal impression. Especially the modal auxiliaries *können*, *mögen*, *dürfen*, and *sollen* are frequently used in this way: *Das könnte Ihnen gelingen, You might succeed in that. Das möchte wohl sein, That might be so. Es dürfte sogar nützlich sein, It might even be useful. Sollte er das nicht tun können? Is it possible that he cannot do that? Es ließe sich noch manches darüber sagen, Much might still be said about it. Wer hätte das geglaubt! Who would have believed that! Fände sich wohl jemand, der das tun würde? Could some one possibly be found, who would do that?*

NOTE. — The last three sentences given above might be considered the result clauses of unreal conditions, the conditions being omitted. The conditionals may be substituted for the subjunctives: *Es würde sich noch manches darüber sagen lassen.*

156. **The Unreal Subjunctive in Concessive Clauses.** Concessive clauses have their verb in the subjunctive if the

concession is considered as unreal or contrary to fact, otherwise the indicative is used: Wenn er es auch gesagt hat (fact), so glaube ich es doch nicht, *Though he has said it, I do not believe it.* Sei (wäre) einer auch so geduldig wie Hiob, dies wird er nicht aushalten, *Though a man be (were) patient as Job, this he will not bear.*

Note that the preterit denotes a greater degree of unreality than the present. The subjunctive is used only in the concessive clause.

157. The Unreal Subjunctive of Comparison. Comparisons involving any degree of unreality are expressed by the subjunctive after *als ob*, *als wenn*. The preterit is used for the present and the past perfect for the past: Er liegt mir vor den Füßen, als wär's ein Stück von mir, *He lies at my feet as though he were a piece of me.* Sie sah aus, als ob sie krank wäre, *She looked as though she were sick.* Die Kinder sahen aus, als ob sie seit Tagen nichts gegessen hätten, *The children looked as though they had not eaten anything for days.*

Rarely the present subjunctive is used instead of the preterit: Es schien, als ob sie ihm nicht traue (or traute), *It seemed as though she did not trust him.* Er sah umher, als suche (or suchte) er jemand, *He looked about as though he sought some one.*

NOTE. — The *ob* or *wenn* may be omitted, but then the order is inverted.

158. The Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse. In English, indirectness of speech (indirect quotations) is usually indicated by a change of tense; in German, by a change of mood: *He said (that) he was glad* (direct: *I am glad*), Er sagte, er sei froh.

1. If the main verb is in the present tense or in the first person, the dependent verb may be in the indicative, provided the conjunction *daß* is not omitted: Sie sagt, daß sie

mich gesehen hat, *She says (that) she has seen me.* But, Sie sagt, sie habe mich gesehen.

2. After a main verb in any other tense than the present, the dependent verb is regularly put in the subjunctive. The tense of the dependent verb does not depend upon the tense of the main verb, but on its own tense in the direct statement. Thus:

Time	Direct	Indirect	Tense
Pres.	ich bin jung	{ er sei jung er wäre jung	Present Preterit
Past	{ ich war jung ich bin jung gewesen ich war jung gewesen	{ er sei jung gewesen er wäre jung gewesen	Perfect Pluperfect
Future	ich werde jung sein	{ er werde jung sein er würde jung sein	Future Pres. Cond.
Fut. Perf.	ich werde jung gewesen sein	{ er werde jung gewesen sein er würde jung gewesen sein	Fut. Perf. Perf. Cond.

3. Tense Scheme for Indirect Discourse.

Direct, Indicative	Indirect, Subjunctive
Present	{ Present Preterit
Preterit	{ Present Perfect Past Perfect
Present Perfect	
Past Perfect	
Future	{ Future Present Conditional
Future Perfect	{ Future Perfect Perfect Conditional

NOTE. — In each of the dependent clauses the verb has two different forms. These can be used interchangeably, though generally the first form should be used, unless it is like the corresponding indicative. The present and preterit refer to present time, the present perfect and past perfect to past time, the future and the present conditional to future time, and the future perfect and perfect conditional to future perfect time.

4. As in English, the conjunction daß (*that*) may introduce the dependent clause. When this is the case, the order is transposed, otherwise either normal or inverted: Er sagte, daß der Mann heute da sei. Er sagte, der Mann sei heute da. Er sagte, heute sei der Mann da.

159. The Subjunctive in Clauses of Purpose. Purpose clauses have their verb in the subjunctive, though after a main verb in the present the indicative is frequently used: Er bleibt zu Hause, damit er nichts versäumt (versäume), *He stays at home that he may miss nothing.* Ich verließ ihn, damit er mich nicht überrede, *I left him, that he might not persuade me.*

160. The Conditional. The conditionals are used as alternative forms for the preterit and past perfect subjunctive in the result clauses of conditional sentences (154) and for the future and future perfect subjunctive of indirect discourse (158, 2, 3, and note; also note to 155).

The conditionals are translated by *would* or *should*.

Use of the Tenses

161. The use of the tenses with the indicative corresponds very closely to the English. Notable deviations are the following:

1. The present with schon (*bereits, erst, lange*) is used for the English perfect to denote the continuation of an action or state that started in the past: Es regnet schon drei Tage, *It has been raining for three days* (and it is still raining).

2. As the present is used for the English present perfect so the preterit is used for the English past perfect: Als ich zu dir kam, war mein Bruder schon zwei Tage tot, *When I came to you, my brother had been dead for two days.*

3. The present perfect tense may be used in German to denote a single action or state in past time where English

demands the preterit: *Gestern bin ich zu Hause gewesen, Yesterday I was at home.* Borige Woche haben wir Kartoffeln gegraben, *Last week we dug potatoes.* The preterit, however, would be equally good in these instances.

NOTE. — South German dialects have almost completely lost the use of the preterit and use the present perfect instead.

4. The future is used for the present to denote probability: *Du wirst das nicht glauben wollen, You will probably not be willing to believe that.* Zu Hause werden sie jetzt wohl um den Herd sitzen und Geschichten erzählen, *At home they are probably sitting about the hearth now telling stories.*

162. Partial List of Verbs Governing the Dative.

antworten	<i>answer</i>	gefallen	<i>please</i>	mangeln	<i>be lacking</i>
begegnen	<i>meet</i>	gehörchen	<i>obey</i>	nahen	<i>approach</i>
danke	<i>thank</i>	gehören	<i>belong</i>	nützen	<i>benefit</i>
dienen	<i>serve</i>	geschehen	<i>happen</i>	passen	<i>fit</i>
drohen	<i>threaten</i>	glauben	<i>believe</i>	schaden	<i>injure</i>
fehlen	<i>lack</i>	gleichen	<i>resemble</i>	schmeicheln	<i>flatter</i>
folgen	<i>follow</i>	helfen	<i>help</i>	(ver)trauen	<i>trust</i>
				zürnen	<i>be angry</i>

163. List of Troublesome Verbs. The following verbs should be carefully distinguished, both in form and meaning.

sitzen saß gefessen, *sit*

setzen setzte gesetzt, *set*

liegen lag gelegen, *lie, recline*

lügen log gelogen, *lie, tell a falsehood*

legen legte gelegt, *lay*

bitten bat gebeten, *ask (for something)*

bieten bot geboten, *offer*

beten betete gebetet, *pray*

wissen mußte gewußt, *know* (facts)
 kennen kannte gekannt, *know* (be acquainted)
 können konnte gekonnt, *be able, know* (by heart)

fliehen floh geflohen, *flee*
 fliegen flog geflogen, *fly*

164. A number of verbs that in English are followed by the present participle take the present infinitive in German: *I saw him coming*, Ich sah ihn kommen. *We heard her speaking*, Wir hörten sie reden. *We went walking*, Wir gingen spazieren. *He stopped preaching, smoking, drinking, etc.*, Er hörte auf zu predigen, usw. *They remained standing*, Sie blieben stehen.

After *kommen* German uses the past participle to denote the manner, while English uses the present participle: Ein Vöglein kam geflogen, *A bird came flying*.

Miscellaneous

165. Als, wenn, wann, *when*, are used as follows:

1. Als denotes definite past time: Als es anfang zu regnen, gingen wir ins Haus, *When it began to rain, we went into the house*. It may also be used in the historical present.

2. Wenn is used in the present and future: Wenn es regnet, gehen wir ins Haus, *Whenever it rains, we go into the house*, and *If it rains, we shall go into the house*. Wenn er angekommen sein wird, *When he will have arrived*. In the sense of *whenever* it is also used in the past: Wenn er dann so einen Scherz machte, so lachten wir alle, *Whenever he told a joke of this sort, we all laughed*.

3. Wann is only used in questions, both direct and indirect: Wann standen Sie auf? *When did you get up?* Er fragte mich, wann ich aufgestanden sei.

166. Use of nach and nachdem. Nach, *after* (preposition), nachdem, *after* (conjunction): Du kommst nach mir, *You come*

after me. Nachdem wir das getan hatten, *After we had done that.*

167. *If* is translated by *wenn*, except in the sense of whether, when it is rendered by *ob*: Wenn die Sonne scheint, wird es warm, *If the sun shines, it will be warm.* Ich mußte nicht, ob er kommen würde, *I did not know if (whether) he would come.*

168. Ways of expressing time.

(a) With prepositions: Um 6 Uhr am Morgen, im Winter; vor zwei Jahren, *two years ago.* Note that *vor* with an expression of time always means *ago.*

(b) Time may be expressed without prepositions:

1. Indefinite time is expressed by the genitive: des Morgens, eines Tages, eines Nachts, des Sonntags.

2. Definite time and duration are expressed by the accusative: letzte Woche, den ganzen Sommer, den 4. Juli.

169. Masculine and neuter nouns denoting *weight, measure, quantity, number* are used in the singular after numerals, and the noun following is in apposition: Drei Pfund Butter, *three pounds of butter*; vier Fuß lang, *four feet long.* Of feminine nouns only *die Mark* has this peculiarity: Zwei Tassen Tee, *two cups of tea*; but fünf Mark.

170. The English accusative infinitive construction can not be imitated in German. It must be given by a dependent clause: *We believed him to be a poet,* Wir glaubten, er sei (wäre) Dichter. *I wanted him to write me a recommendation,* Ich wollte, daß er mir eine Empfehlung schreibe.

Prepositions

171. The following jingles, crude as they are, will help the student in memorizing the lists of prepositions and the case or cases they govern.

1. Bei durch, für, ohne, um,
 bis, sonder, gegen, wider
 schreib stets den vierten Fall (accusative)
 und nie den dritten (dative) nieder.
2. Schreib mit, nächst, nebst, nach, samt,
 bei, seit, von, zu, zuwider,
 entgegen, außer, aus
 stets mit dem Dativ nieder (**gegenüber** also belongs here).
3. An, auf, hinter, neben, vor,
 über, unter, zwischen, in
 stehn mit dem Accusativ,
 wenn man fragen muß: **Wohin?**
 Fragt man aber: **Wo?** so hat
 allemal der Dativ statt.
4. Unweit, mittels, kraft, halb, während,
 laut, vermöge, ungeachtet,
 oberhalb und unterhalb,
 innerhalb und außerhalb,
 diesseit(s), jenseit(s), halber, wegen,
 statt, auch längs, zufolge, trotz
 stehen mit dem Genitiv
 oder auf die Frage: **Wessen?**
 Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,
 daß bei diesen letzten drei
 auch der Dativ richtig sei. (**entlang, um . . . willen, halben**
 also belong here).

Conjunctions

172. Coördinating conjunctions:

und, *and*oder, *or*denn, *for*aber, *but* (most common and weakest in force)sondern, *but* (used only after certain negative clauses)allein, *but, however* (not used in colloquial speech)

These conjunctions connect clauses of equal rank, and do not affect the word order. *Sondern* is the only one presenting any difficulty. It is used only when the speaker has denied an assertion, and then states the truth or his view: *Wir gingen nicht nach Chicago, sondern wir machten einen Ausflug nach Evanston, We did not go to Chicago, but we made an excursion to Evanston. Nicht eine Nation ist schuld an dem Krieg, sondern alle, Not one nation is to blame for the war, but all.*

173. Subordinating conjunctions:

als, *when* (referring to a single act or event in past time,
See 165)

wenn, *when, whenever, if*. See 165, 167.

wann, *when* (indirect questions, See 165)

als ob, als wenn, *as if, as though* (with subjunctive, See 157)

daß, *that*

weil, *because*

da, *since* (cause)

bis, *until*

bevor, *before*

ehe, *before*

nachdem, *after*. See 166.

seit, or seitdem, *since* (time)

während, *while* (in mere statements of time, duration)
 indem, *while* (denotes time by referring it to an action or
 event [attendant circumstance])
 ob, *whether, if*
 obgleich, obſchon, obmohl, *though, although*
 damit, *in order that*
 wie, *how, as*

This list is not complete. Remember that all subordinating conjunctions require transposed word order. Note the following distinction in the use of während and indem: Während wir nach Hauſe gingen, erzählte er mir dieſe Geſchichte, *While we were going home, he told me this story.* The time during which this happened is indicated. Indem er mich zornig anſah, ſagte er, daß iſt nicht wahr, *While (as) he looked (or, looking) at me in anger, he ſaid, that is not true.* Not duration of time, but attendant circumstance is denoted.

WORD ORDER

174. To ſimplify the ſtudy of word order we ſhall divide the ſentence into three elements: the ſubject (S) including its modifiers, the inflected verb (V), and verbal adjuncts (vA) including objects, predicate noun, predicate adjective, adverbs, paſt participle, infinitive, and ſeparable prefix.

175. There are three general types of word order, which can be denoted by the following formulas:

1. **Normal** = S V vA. Dieſer Satz iſt nicht lang, *This ſentence is not long.*
2. **Inverted** = (vA) V S (vA). Geſtern hörte ich etwas Neues, *Yesterday I heard ſomething new.*
3. **Transposed** = S vA V. Er ſagte, daß er gleich komme, *He ſaid that he was coming at once.*

176. The transposed (also called the dependent) word order is used only in dependent clauses, and nearly all dependent clauses have this order. For exceptions see **178** and **179**.

177. Independent clauses have either normal or inverted order.

1. The order of an independent clause is inverted when it is introduced by any element (word, phrase, or dependent clause) other than the subject:

Morgen wird er kommen, *He will come to-morrow.*

An dieser Stelle stand das alte Schulhaus, *On this spot stood the old schoolhouse.*

Als wir an den Bahnhof kamen, war der Zug schon fort, *When we arrived at the station, the train was already gone.*

2. Inverted order is also used in imperative sentences and in direct questions, unless the latter are introduced by an interrogative word which is the subject or a modifier of the subject:

Nehmen Sie sich in acht! *Be on your guard.*

Saben Sie sich erkältet? *Did you take cold?*

Wen hast du gesehen? *Whom did you see?*

But:

Wer ist hier gewesen? *Who was here?*

Welches Buch liegt auf dem Tisch? *Which book lies on the table?*

Other independent clauses have normal order.

Caution 1. Only one element can precede the verb. You may say: Gestern sah ich jenen Mann, or Jenen Mann sah ich gestern, but not Gestern jenen Mann sah ich.

Caution 2. In normal order do not, as in English, insert an adverb between subject and verb: *We often walk home,* Wir gehen oft nach Hause.

178. The dependent clauses of indirect discourse have normal or inverted order whenever *daß* is omitted:

Er schrieb mir, er werde morgen kommen, *He wrote me (that) he would come to-morrow*, or Er schrieb mir, morgen werde er kommen.

179. Conditional clauses have inverted order, as in English, whenever the conjunction *wenn* (*if*) is omitted: Wärest du hier gewesen, so wäre mein Bruder nicht gestorben, *If you had been here (had you been here), my brother would not have died.*

180. Infinitives, past participles, and separable prefixes come last in the clause, except in dependent clauses, where they immediately precede the verb:

Wir werden morgen nach Hause kommen, *We shall come home to-morrow.*

Er hat es nicht gern getan, *He did not like to do it.*

Sie standen um fünf Uhr auf, *They got up at five o'clock.*

Als die Sonne endlich aufgegangen war, machten wir uns auf den Weg, *When the sun had at last risen, we set out on our way.*

181. Predicate nouns and predicate adjectives come last in an independent clause, except when an infinitive or a past participle is in the clause:

Die Rose ist rot, *The rose is red.*

Er ist Soldat, *He is a soldier.*

Es ist heute nicht kalt gewesen, *It was not cold to-day.*

Das Wetter wird schön werden, *The weather will be fair.*

182. Order of Objects. 1. Of two objects, the indirect precedes, unless the direct is a personal or a reflexive pronoun: Der Schüler gab seinem Lehrer keine Antwort, *The pupil did not give his teacher an answer.* Er gab mir ein Messer, *He*

gave me a knife. Er gab es mir, but also, Er gab mir's. Sie stellte sich mir vor, *She introduced herself to me.*

183. Order of Adverbs. 1. A short adverb of time may precede a noun object; other adverbs follow:

Wir sahen gestern einen Fremden auf der Straße, *We saw a stranger on the street yesterday.*

2. Adverbs of time almost always precede other adverbs, and adverbs of place usually come second: Mein Bruder reiste gestern morgen nach Chicago, *My brother went to Chicago yesterday morning.* Note that in English the order is reversed.

3. General scheme: Time, place, manner, cause, purpose: Wir kamen gestern von New York mit unsern Eltern, um dem Feste beizuwohnen, *We came from New York yesterday with our parents to attend the festival.*

4. A single adverb modifying another adverb or adjective must stand before it:

Der Hund lief nicht sehr schnell. Sie ist recht hübsch.

184. The negatives nicht, nie, niemals usually follow the object but precede a predicate noun, a predicate adjective, an infinitive, a past participle, a separable prefix, and a transposed verb. If they negate any particular word rather than the predicate or the proposition in general, they come immediately before it:

Ich hörte seine Antwort nicht, *I did not hear his answer.*

Diese Blume ist nicht rot, *This flower is not red.*

Ich konnte ihn nicht sehen, *I could not see him.* But: Ich konnte ihn nicht deutlich sehen, *I could not see him distinctly.*

Er hatte das nicht getan, *He had not done that.*

Er war gestern nicht zu Hause, *He was not at home yesterday.*

Es geschah nicht hier, *It did not happen here.*

Das kommt nicht von oben, *That does not come from above.*

Ich gehe nie wieder in sein Haus, *I will never enter his house again.*

Nicht er sondern Sie waren es, *It was not he but you.*

Das kommt nicht sehr häufig vor in dieser Stadt, *That does not happen very often in this city.*

185. The "double infinitive" (140) always comes at the end of the sentence, even in transposed order: Sie hätten das nicht tun sollen, *You should not have done that.* Da ich es nicht habe verraten wollen, sagte ich gar nichts, *As I did not wish to give it away (betray it), I said nothing at all.*

186. The modifiers or the object of an infinitive with zu always precede it: Es ist nicht leicht, diesen Berg zu besteigen, *It is not easy to ascend this mountain.* Es gelang mir, meinen Vater zu bereben, mit mir gemeinschaftlich ein Verzeichnis über die dort lagernden Waren aufzunehmen, *I succeeded in persuading my father to make with me an inventory of the merchandise stored there.*

187. The modifiers or object of a participle precede it; in English they follow: Der vom Westen kommende Wind war sehr kalt, *The wind coming from the west was very cold.* Ich las soeben einen vor Jahren von ihm erhaltenen Brief, *I have just been reading a letter received from him years ago.*

Cautions and Suggestions for Translation

The day when foreign language courses consisted almost exclusively of grammar and translation is happily past. Yet translation will always hold an important place in foreign language study and teaching. We therefore venture to assemble here a few cautions and suggestions that may help the student to avoid some of the numerous pitfalls that lie in his way.

188. Guard against merely translating words. In Ger-

man, as in all other languages, most words have more than one meaning; it therefore requires much care to render each expression by one that will convey the idea intended by the author. The context usually makes this clear.

189. German word order differs materially from the English; hence the student should be on his guard against retaining the German order where English demands a different order. The following are the most important differences.

1. Transposition of the verb and inversion are extremely common in German, while in English they are relatively rare. Note the position of the verbs in the following sentence: *Als mein Bruder gestern morgen ankam, war ich schon nach Hause gegangen, When my brother arrived yesterday morning, I had already gone home.*

2. In German the past participle and the infinitive usually have either the last or next to the last place in the clause, in English they do not: *Ich konnte das alte Haus nicht mehr sehen, I could no longer see the old house. Wir hatten unsere langen Aufgaben gründlich studiert, We had thoroughly studied our long lessons.*

3. In German, infinitives and participles follow their objects and modifiers, in English they precede them: *Einen Apfel in der Hand haltend, stand er da und wartete auf mich. Es fiel ihm nicht einmal ein, den langen Weg nach Hause ohne Begleiter zurückzulegen, It did not even occur to him to travel the long way home without a companion. Die vom 30. Grade bis zu den Polen wehenden unteren Winde, The lower winds, blowing from the thirtieth parallel to the poles.* This, the so-called participial construction, is very common in German and may be rendered either by a participial phrase or a relative clause, both of which must follow the noun. The usual order of translation is: (1) the article or limiting adjective,

(2) the noun, (3) the participle, (4) modifiers or object of the participle.

4. Inversion in if-clauses, which in English is limited to the forms *had*, *were*, *could*, and *should* (*had he been here*, *were that true*) is extremely frequent in German and may occur in the case of any verb and any form of it. If, therefore, the student encounters a statement beginning with the finite verb, it is safe to render it as an if-clause, unless it is a question or command, or is immediately preceded by a dependent clause: *Erwärmt man 1 kg Wasser, if 1 kg. of water is heated*; *Wird also Wasser von 4° C (4 Grad Celsius) bis auf 0° C abgekühlt, if therefore water at 4° C. is cooled to 0° C.*

190. A German comparative in form is not always comparative in meaning: *Eine ältere Dame saß in dem Wagen, An elderly lady sat in the carriage.*

191. Since reflexive verbs are used far less in English than in German, care must be taken not to translate a German reflexive by a reflexive where the English verb cannot be used. Thus: *Ich freue mich* is not *I rejoice myself*, but *I am glad*.

192. **Difficult Words.** One of the most difficult tasks confronting the student of German, or, for that matter, of any foreign language, is the mastery of certain particles, adverbs, connectives, etc., which occur very frequently and may have a large number of different meanings or shades of meaning. The student should be particularly careful to master each new word of this type and each new meaning of such a word the first time he encounters it. It might be well to make a list of such words with their various meanings, adding new words and illustrative examples to it from day to day. The list given here contains only a small number; it is intended to suggest to the student a method of solving the difficulties rather than to solve them for him.

193. Da is used:

1. As an adverb of place and time, *there, here, then*: Was hast du da, Marie? *What have you there, Marie?* Da bin ich, *Here I am.* Da fiel mir auch mein Traum ein, *Then my dream occurred to me, too.* In each case the context will reveal which is the proper meaning.

2. Sometimes it is best rendered by *when*: Die Brüder waren eben fort, da kamen die Eltern, *The brothers had just gone when their parents came.*

3. As causal conjunction, *since, as*: Da ich nicht antwortete, fragte er wieder, *Since (as) I did not answer, he asked again.*

4. As temporal conjunction, *as, when*: Aber niemals zuvor, da noch mein Vater unfehlbar vor mir stand, habe ich solche Zärtlichkeit für ihn gefühlt, wie in jener Stunde, da er mir jene Tat vertraute; *But never before, when my father still stood before me infallible, did I feel such tenderness for him as in the hour when he confided that deed to me.*

As conjunction, either causal or temporal, it has transposed order and can thus be readily recognized.

5. Colloquially it is used very frequently with various shades of meaning that can not well be classified and often defy translation or should not be translated: Die harten Männer! Da hilft kein Bitten, *The hard(-hearted) men! Pleading is of no avail with them.* Da sollte man doch das ganze Bestienzeug vor den Kopf schießen, wenn's zu weiter nichts da wäre, als, etc., *In that case, one really ought to shoot the beasts, one and all, if they exist for no other purpose than, etc.*

194. Nun may be used:

1. As an adverb of time, *now*: Nun kamen die andern auch, *Now the others came also.* Nun kam er an die Reihe, *Now his turn came.*

2. As a so-called sentence adverb, *well*: Nun, wie geht es

ihrem Vater? *Well, how is your father?* In this latter meaning, it is always set off by a comma and can therefore be readily recognized.

195. Der (die, das). The beginner frequently finds it difficult to tell whether a given form of *der* is an article, a relative pronoun, or a demonstrative pronoun.

1. As an article *der* (*die, das*) is used with a noun, though it may be far removed from it by adjective modifiers: *Das vor kurzer Zeit neu angestrichene Haus wurde verkauft, The house which was newly painted a short time ago was sold.*

2. When it introduces a clause that has transposed word order, it is a relative pronoun: *Das Haus, das vor kurzer Zeit neu angestrichen wurde, ist verkauft worden.*

3. When it introduces a clause having normal or inverted word order, it is a demonstrative pronoun (unless it is the article): *Die Art laß' ich dir da, die halt fest, I shall leave the ax here for you, hang on to it.* As in this case, the demonstrative pronoun *der* is frequently best translated by a personal pronoun.

196. Syllabication

1. Words are divided into syllables according to the division that takes place in pronouncing them slowly.

2. In simple words a single consonant between two vowels goes with the syllable that follows: *ge-ben, le-sen.* Note that *ch, sch, ß, ft, ph, th* are regarded as one sound: *Bü-cher, gro-ßer, Ra-ßen.*

3. Of several consonants and double consonants only the last one is carried over: *Zun-ge, Städ-te, es-sen, Knof-pe, An-fer, krat-zen, kämp-fen.* *ç* is resolved into *f=ç, Haf-fe.*

NOTE. — In foreign words the combinations of *b, p, d, t, g, k*, with *l* or *r* regularly belong to the following syllable: *Bu-blikum, Me-trum, Fe-bruar.*

4. Compound words are divided according to their components: Haus=daß, dar=an, vor=aus, dar=um, be=ob=achten, voll=enden, Diens=tag, Inter=esse.

197. Capitals

1. All nouns begin with a capital letter: das Haus, die Feder.

2. All words used as nouns (adjectives, participles, infinitives, etc.) begin with a capital letter: der Arme, der Gelehrte, das Singen, etwas Neues.

NOTE. — Be careful to distinguish between adjectives used as nouns and adjectives with noun omitted. Thus: Ein Reicher begegnete einem Armen auf der Straße, *A rich man met a poor man on the street.* But, Zwei Männer begegneten sich auf der Straße, ein reicher und ein armer.

3. The pronoun Sie, *you*, and its possessive Ihr, *your*, and in letters all pronouns and possessive adjectives referring to the one addressed, are capitalized. The pronoun ich is not capitalized.

4. Proper adjectives are capitalized only when they are part of a proper name: das Deutsche Reich, but das deutsche Volk, die englische Presse.

198. Punctuation

The most important differences between English and German punctuation are the following:

1. In German all subordinate clauses are set off by commas.

2. In a series where the last two members are connected by a conjunction the comma is not used before the conjunction: Feder, Tinte und Papier sind da.

3. A single word used parenthetically is not set off by commas: Mein Bruder jedoch war nicht gekommen, *My brother, however, had not come.*

QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EXERCISES

Articles and Nouns

1. How does German differ from English in the use of the definite article? the indefinite article? 2. When may the definite article in German take the place of the possessive adjective? Give examples illustrating fully your answers to questions 1 and 2. (Do not confine your illustrations to those given in the grammar.)

3. What genders does German have? 4. Give rules for the determination of gender. 5. With the help of these rules determine the gender of the following nouns: Frühling, Christentum, Arbeiter, Blume, Junge, Höhe, Krankheit, Stübchen, Kinglein, Blümchen, Teppich, Sängerin, Einigkeit, Chemie, Nation, Natur, Gold, Norden, Universität, Freundschaft, Übung, Bäckerei, Boston, Studium, Gebäude, Honig, Mathematik, Mai, Mittwoch.

6. Name the different noun declensions, and give the characteristics of each. 7. What nouns do not change in the singular? 8. Which case has the same ending in all declensions? 9. Name and distinguish the different classes of the strong declension. 10. Do nouns of class I of the strong declension ever take -es in the genitive singular? 11. What nouns of classes II and III of the strong declension take -es in the genitive singular? 12. What nouns belong to the first class of the strong declension? 13. Give the membership of the weak declension. Which weak nouns take -n and which -en? 14. What nouns take umlaut in the plural? 15. In which class are there no neuter nouns? in which no feminines? 16. What peculiarity in spelling should be noted in the inflection of nouns in -nis, -in, -ß? Write the principal parts of Gefängnis, Arbeiterin, der Fuß, der Fluß. 17.

What inflectional ending do proper names take? 18. When is the definite article used with proper names? 19. How does the use of the definite article affect the inflection of proper names? 20. Write out the principal parts of all nouns in your reading lesson, and state to which declension and class each belongs. Thus: die Hoffnung, der Hoffnung, die Hoffnungen, wk.

Adjectives

1. What is an adjective? 2. What is meant by the term modify? 3. What two kinds of adjectives are there? Define them. 4. When are adjectives inflected and when not? 5. How are they inflected? When weak? When strong? 6. Do the terms weak and strong mean the same when applied to adjectives as when applied to nouns? 7. What is a distinctive ending? 8. What words have distinctive endings? 9. Where do the indefinite article ein and words declined like it (**ein-words**) have no distinctive ending? 10. Which are the ein-words? 11. How are adjectives in a series (two or more adjectives modifying one noun) inflected? 12. How are adjectives and participles inflected when used as nouns? 13. When are adjectives derived from proper names capitalized? When not? 14. What peculiarity have adjectives ending in -er formed from names of places? 15. What peculiarity must be noted in the declension of adjectives ending in -e, -el, -en, -er? 16. Pick out all the descriptive adjectives in your reading lesson and answer the following questions with regard to each. Inflected or not? Why or why not? If inflected, how and why?

17. What is meant by comparison of adjectives? 18. How are adjectives compared in English? 19. What determines the manner of comparison in English? 20. Does the length of an adjective in German have any influence on the manner of comparison? 21. How is the comparative

generally formed? The superlative? 22. What exceptions are there to this rule? Explain them. 23. When are adjectives compared by means of adverbs? What adverbs are used for this purpose? 24. Distinguish between the relative superlative and the adverbial superlative as to form. When is each used? 25. Can all adjectives be compared? Give reason for your answer. 26. What is descending comparison? How is it indicated? How are the comparative and the superlative forms of the adjective inflected?

27. How are adverbs compared?

Numerals

1. Which of the numerals may be inflected, and how? 2. How are ordinals formed? Illustrate and give exceptions. 3. How are the ordinal adverbs *erſtenſ*, *zweitens*, etc. formed? 4. How are fractions formed? 5. In what ways may a date be given in German?

Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives

1. Name and define the various kinds of pronouns. 2. Decline the personal pronouns. 3. Explain and illustrate fully the use of *du*, *ihr*, *Sie* as pronouns of address. 4. What is meant by adverbial compounds? 5. Explain and illustrate by at least five sentences the use of adverbial compounds instead of personal pronouns. 6. Explain and illustrate the absolute use of *eſ*, *dieſ*, *daſ*, *welcheſ*.

7. How are possessives declined when used as pronouns? as adjectives? 8. When are possessive pronouns, used in the predicate, inflected? When not?

9. Name the relative pronouns. 10. How are they used? 11. How are they declined? 12. May the relative ever be omitted in German as it is in English? 13. What determines

the gender and number of a relative? 14. What determines its case? 15. Explain and illustrate the use of adverbial compounds instead of relative pronouns. 16. What are the compound relatives? 17. How are they declined? 18. Explain and illustrate the use of each. 19. What kind of antecedent does a compound relative never have? 20. When must the antecedent of *wer* be expressed?

21. Name the interrogative pronouns. 22. Which of these may also be used as adjectives? 23. Explain and illustrate the use of each of the interrogatives. 24. Explain and illustrate the use of adverbial compounds instead of the interrogatives.

25. Name the demonstratives and give the meaning of each. 26. How does the demonstrative pronoun *der* differ in declension from the demonstrative adjective *der*? from the article *der*? from the relative *der*? 27. How is *derselbe* declined?

28. What forms are used for the missing genitive, dative, and accusative of *man*? 29. What inflectional changes do *jemand*, *niemand*, and *jedermann* have? 30. How are *etwas* and *nichts* inflected? 31. How are they used?

Verbs

1. What is a verb? a transitive verb? an intransitive verb? a weak verb? a strong verb? an irregular weak verb? an auxiliary verb? 2. What are the modifications of the verb? Define each. 3. How is the stem of a verb found? 4. What are the principal parts of a verb? 5. What is a simple tense? a compound tense? 6. What auxiliaries have we in German? 7. Which verbs take *sein*? What exceptions are there to this rule? 8. What is the auxiliary of the future? 9. How are infinitives inflected when used as nouns? Of what gender are they? 10. How is the passive

infinitive formed? the perfect infinitive? 11. How is the present participle formed? the perfect participle? 12. Is the meaning of the gerundive (the present participle with *zu*) active or passive? 13. How are participles declined when used as adjectives or nouns? 14. Which verbs do not take *ge-* in the past participle? Why? 15. In the case of separable verbs, what is the position of the *ge-* in the past participle and of *zu* in the infinitive?

16. How many and what moods have we in German? 17. How many and what tenses? 18. Does each mood have all the tenses? 19. Give the formula or rule for the formation of each of the compound tenses in all the moods. 20. Do the tenses of the various moods correspond in meaning?

21. Which of the two forms of the preterit of *werden* is generally used? Where is the other used? 22. How is the preterit of a weak verb formed? 23. Where are the indicative and the subjunctive of weak verbs alike? 24. What principle governs the use of the subjunctive forms which are like the indicative forms? 25. What irregularity is there in the conjugation of the verbs ending in *-eln*, *-ern*? Illustrate fully. 26. What weak verbs require the connecting vowel *e*? Where? Illustrate.

27. How many and what forms does the imperative mood have? 28. When are the familiar forms used? the polite? 29. When may the subject be expressed in the familiar forms? Where is it always expressed? 30. Why is the subject of the polite form always capitalized?

31. What peculiarity do some strong verbs have in the present tense? In which forms? 32. Which verbs have this peculiarity? 33. Which of these also have this change in the imperative? In which form? 34. What other irregularity do these imperative forms have? 35. When is the

connecting vowel used in strong verbs? Where do strong verbs differ in this respect from weak verbs? 36. How is the preterit subjunctive of strong verbs formed?

37. Which are the inseparable verbal prefixes? 38. Do inseparable verbs differ in any way from the simple verbs with respect to their conjugation? If so, where and how?

39. Does a compound verb always have the same auxiliary as the simple verb? 40. In what tenses are separable verbs separated?

41. When are they not separated in these tenses? 42. Where does the prefix come when separated?

43. Where does the chief accent fall in separable verbs?

44. What is the position of *ge-* in the past participle and of *zu* in the infinitive? 45. Do these verbs offer any special difficulties in their conjugation?

46. Which prefixes are at times separable, at others not? What rule governs the matter?

47. What is a reflexive verb? 48. Do they differ from other verbs in conjugation? 49. What is the reflexive pronoun of the third person? of the first singular? first plural? second singular? second plural? 50. What auxiliary do all reflexives take?

51. Distinguish between active and passive voice. 52.

Which verbs may have a passive? 53. Distinguish between the real and the apparent passive, (a) as to formation; (b) as to meaning and use. Illustrate fully. 54. What change does the past participle of *werden* undergo when used as an auxiliary of the passive?

55. How is the agent with the passive expressed in English? in German? 56. What intransitive verbs may have a passive? What is the subject of such a passive? When is this not expressed?

57. What substitutes are there for the passive? 58. After which verbs does the active infinitive often have passive force?

59. What does the term modal auxiliary mean? 60.

What peculiarity of conjugation have these verbs in the present indicative? 61. What other verb has this? 62. Which of the modals has imperative forms? 63. What peculiarity of conjugation have these verbs in their perfect tenses when used with a dependent infinitive? 64. What position does the "double infinitive" take in the sentence? 65. What other verbs, given a dependent infinitive without *zu*, may have the same construction in their perfect tenses? 66. Can *ſollen* and *wollen* be at all used as auxiliaries of the future?

67. What is an impersonal verb? 68. What difference of construction is there between *Es friert mich* and *I am freezing*? 69. When should *there is (are)* be translated by *es gibt* and when by *es iſt (ſind)*?

70. When is the indicative mood used? 71. What substitutes are there for the imperative? Illustrate. 72. When is the subjunctive used? 73. What tenses of the subjunctive may be used to express a wish? When is the preterit used? when the pluperfect? 74. Where is the imperative subjunctive used? 75. What English construction is its equivalent? 76. What other way is there in German to express such a command? 77. What is the word order in a clause having an imperative subjunctive? 78. In what kind of conditional sentences is the indicative used? 79. In what kind the subjunctive? 80. What tenses of the subjunctive may be used in unreal conditions? 81. When is the preterit used? the pluperfect? 82. What alternative forms have we for these? Explain and illustrate their use. 83. What is the word order in the result clause? In the if-clause? 84. When does the dependent clause in these sentences not have transposed word order? 85. What idea is usually expressed by the potential subjunctive? 86. With what verbs is it most common? 87. Explain the use of the subjunctive in com-

parisons. 88. How are such clauses introduced? 89. What is meant by indirect discourse? 90. How is indirectness of speech indicated in English? in German? 91. When may the indicative be used in indirect discourse? 92. What determines the tense of the dependent verb? 93. What is the order of the dependent clause? 94. Illustrate and explain how the tenses of the direct and indirect statements correspond. 95. Which of the two possible forms of an indirect statement is to be used ordinarily? 96. In what mood do purpose clauses require their verb?

97. When is the present tense used? When the preterit? 98. What tense largely takes the place of the future in colloquial English and German? 99. What is the historical present? its purpose? 100. When is the present used for the English perfect? the preterit for the English past perfect? 101. When is the future used for the present?

EXERCISES. — 1. Using the model below, give the construction of all the verbs in your reading lesson: *Er verließ jetzt das Zimmer. Verließ, 3d sing. pret. ind. act. of verlassen, er verläßt, er verließ, er hat verlassen.* 2. Write a synopsis in the indicative and subjunctive active of *Du kannst das Buch lesen.* 3. Pick out the transitive verbs of your reading lesson and change the clauses in which they are used into the passive. 4. Select from your reading lesson some portion of a dialog in direct discourse and change it to indirect discourse. Direct: *„Ich meine, was war es eigentlich, das das Unglück über deine Familie brachte?“* Indirect: *Der Junge sagte zu seiner Freundin, er meine, was es eigentlich gewesen sei, das das Unglück über ihre Familie gebracht habe.* 5. Reverse the process under 4 with a different passage.

Word Order

1. Name and define the different types of word order. Give examples of each. 2. When is the inverted order used? Illustrate fully. 3. When is the transposed or dependent order used? 4. What kind of dependent clauses have inverted order? normal order? Give examples of each. 5. What order may an interrogative sentence have? 6. What is the position of the verb in an indirect question? 7. What is the order of an imperative sentence? 8. What is the order of adverbs? 9. What is the position of a predicate noun? a predicate adjective? the direct object? the indirect object? (both or either as noun or pronoun). 10. What is the position of infinitives, past participles, and separable prefixes? 11. What is the position of the finite verb in a dependent clause with a double infinitive? 12. What is the position of the negatives? 13. How does the position of the modifiers and objects of participles and infinitives differ in German from their order in English? Illustrate all your answers.

14. Define and account for the position of each verb in your reading lesson. 15. What is the position of the finite verb in clauses introduced by the following words: daß, denn, weil, und, da (*since*), da (*there* or *then*), als, wann (two possibilities), wenn, damit (conjunction), aber, der (relative), ob, ehe, nachdem? 16. Use the above words in sentences. 17. In the following sentences correct the errors and state the rule violated in each case. Oft wir gingen nach Hause. Ich kaum mußte, was zu tun. Gestern auf der Straße sahen wir viele Menschen. Heute morgen ich erhielt einen Brief. Als der Krieg anfang, man erwartete nicht, daß er würde dauern (*last*) so lang. Werden Sie nach der Stadt morgen gehen? Haben Sie gesehen mein Buch? Ja, ich habe dem Lehrer es gegeben.

INDEX



INDEX

(References are to sections of the text)

- adjectives, 4, 12, 46-74:** definition of, 4; modifications of, 12; limiting and descriptive, 46; rule for inflection of, 50; weak declension of, 51-53; strong declension of, 54-56; used as nouns, 60-61; proper, 62; irregularities of declension, 62; comparison of, 64-72; relative and adverbial superlatives, 68; irregular comparison, 70; periphrastic comparison, 71; descending comparison, 72; possessive, 83, 85; interrogative, 93; demonstrative, 95-98; participles used as, 60, 109, 3; used as adverbs, 73
- adverbial compounds, 80, 89, 94**
- adverbs, 6, 73, 77:** definitions of, 6; comparison of, 73; ordinal, 77
- als, wenn, wann, 165, 173**
- als and wie, 65** note
- als ob, als wenn, 173**
- articles, 18-23:** definite, 18-21; indefinite, 22, 23; contractions, 19
- capitals, 197**
- conjunctions, coördinating, 172; subordinating, 173**
- connecting vowel, 117, 122**
- da, uses of, 193**
- der, die, das, 195**
- dieser, 96, 97**
- du-form, 79, 118**
- es gibt (ift), 144**
- etwas, 99, 3**
- gender, 11, 24, 25**
- gerundive, 109, 2**
- haben, conjugation of, 111; verbs that take haben, 107**
- imperative mood, 118, 121, 146**
- imperative subjunctive, 149**
- indirect discourse, 158**
- infinitives, 108, 140; accusative, 170**
- interjections, 9**
- jemand, 99, 2**
- jedermann, 99**
- loben, conjugation of, 115**
- man, 99, 1**
- mancher, 53c**
- modal auxiliaries, 138-142:** principal parts of, 138; conjugation in present, 139; with dependent infinitives, 140; meaning of, 142
- moods, kinds and definitions of, 5; uses of, 145-160**
- nach and nachdem, 166**
- nichts, 99, 3**
- niemand, 99**
- nouns: kinds and definitions of, 2; modifications of (person, number,**

- gender, case) **11**; rules for gender, **25**; declension of, **26 ff.**; general scheme, **33**; strong, **34-38**; weak, **40-41**; mixed, **42-43**; proper, **45**; of weight, **169**
- numerals, 74-77**: cardinals, **74**; ordinals, **75**; fractions, **76**; ordinal adverbs, **77**
- nun**, uses of, **194**
- participles**, present, **109**; past, **110**
- passive, 128-137**: auxiliary of, **131-132**; real, **130, 131, 134**; apparent, **130, 132, 135**; agent with, **133**; substitutes for, **137**
- prefixes**, inseparable, **124**; separable, **125**; doubtful, **125** note
- prepositions**, definitions, **8**; lists, **171**
- principal parts**, of nouns, **32** note 1; of verbs, **102**
- pronouns**: kinds and definitions of, **3**; personal, **78**; of address, **79**; agreement, **81**; absolute use of *es*, **104, 112**, *das*, *welches*, **82, 93, 98**; possessive, **83-85**; relative, **86-92**; agreement with antecedent, **88**; *wer*, **90, 91**; *was*, **90, 92**; interrogative, **93**; demonstrative, **95-98**; indefinite, **99**
- punctuation, 198**
- s(ä)lgen, 120**
- sein**, conjugation of, **113**; verbs that take *sein*, **107**
- sentence**, kinds and definitions of, **14**
- sich freuen, 127, 1**
- sich schmeicheln, 127, 2**
- solch, 53c, 96, 1**
- sondern, aber, allein, 172**
- subjunctive, 147-160**: optative, **148**; imperative, **149**; conditional, **150**; potential, **155**; concessive, **156**; comparison, **157**; indirect discourse, **158**; purpose, **159**
- superlative, 64, 68**
- syllabication, 196**
- tenses**, formation of, **112**; of the subjunctive, **147**; use of, **161**
- tense scheme**, for unreal conditions, **152**; for indirect discourse, **158, 2, 3**
- time**, ways of expressing, **168**
- umlaut**, of nouns, **33, 36, 3, 38, 2, 40** note 1, **44**; of adjectives, **65**; of verbs, **121, 123**
- unreal conditions, 150-157**
- verbs, 100-164**: definitions of, **5**; modifications of, **13**; stem of, **101**; principal parts of, **102**; weak, **103, 115-118**; irregular weak, **103, 119**; connecting vowel, **117, 122**; strong, **103, 120-123**; vowel change in the present indicative of strong verbs, **121**; formation of tenses, **104, 112**; tense auxiliaries, **105, 111-114**; rule for *sein* and *haben*, **107**; modal auxiliaries, **105, 138-142**; infinitives, **108, 140**; participles, **109, 110**; verbs in *-eln* and *-ern*, **116**; inseparable, **124**; separable, **125**; reflexive, **126, 127**; preterit subjunctive, **123**; passive voice, **128-137**; auxiliary of the future, **112, 3, 4, 142** caution; impersonal, **143, 144**; with dative, **162**
- vowel change** in present indicative of strong verbs, **121, 122**
- während** and *indem*, **173**
- wandern, 116**
- wann, 165, 173**
- was**, relative, **90, 92**; interrogative, **93**
- was für ein, 93** note
- wenn, 165, 167, 173**

- wer**, relative, **90, 92**; interrogative, **93**
- werden**, **114**
- wissen**, **139, 2**
- word order**, **174-187**: kinds of, **175**;
transposed, **176**; normal, **177**;
inverted, **177-179**; of infinitives,
past participles, and separable
prefixes, **180**; of predicate nouns
and predicate adjectives, **181**; of
objects, **182**; of adverbs, **183**; of
negatives, **184**; of double infinitive,
185; of modifiers or objects of
infinitives and participles, **186, 187**

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